P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,699—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOUTH INDIA ASSOCIATION

HOTEL KENSINGTON
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
FACING OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY, TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE HEART OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
COMFORTABLE STEAMSHIP.
REGULAR LIGHT THROUGHOUT LOTUS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th Aug.
M. L. HADJARAT	4184	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	W. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5.87	W. Wheler	23rd "
CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5 26	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5.23	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wilmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	Monwrich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIA	G. A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 12, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Str. e.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing cost, in use, at LIBERTY Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected a reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

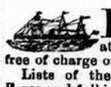
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevallor	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Roquier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

ESTATE OF THE LATE Mrs. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above ESTATE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., 2, Ramparts Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable Jewelery belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable pearl necklaces, diamond earrings, diamond daisy brooch, diamond bracelets and brooches, one magnificent diamond emerald and ruby locket, diamond pearl, ruby, emerald and turquoise rings, gold bracelets and bangles, and a Lot of silver ware.

THE JEWELLERY IS NOW ON VIEW.

FOR SALE AT WELLINGTON.

A COMPLETE set of MILLING MACHINERY including 2 pair of French Burr Stones, Bolter, etc., etc., Kneading Machine, now worked by water power.
2. An Overshot Water Wheel diameter 20 feet, about 7 horse power.
3. Spare component parts of Milling Machinery, shafting, tools, etc., etc.
The whole of the above can be seen on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Southern District, Wellington, from whom particulars can be obtained,

N. SWANSTON, MAJOR,
Chief Comt. Officer, Southern District.
Wellington, 11th August, 1899.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible] Daily edition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR LOAN.
NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the Tenders for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1869, is 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES CAMERONE, M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., M.P., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

To be had Retail of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., FELICE CORNAGLIA, MORENAS & Co., D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Apply for farther particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
14, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY [illegible]

CHAMPAGNES! CHAMPAGNES!!

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible].
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	15	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

WILL HOLD A GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING ON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND.
UNHEARD of BARGAINS in FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, etc.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

PIPINELIS

PURE UNADULTERATED.
GREEK BRANDY.
Per case of 12 Bottles. Rs. 27 nett.
Special Rate to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and Wholesale Buyers.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR
N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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Crest cornelian Engraved from	6 0
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In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.
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Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour do.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2 0

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100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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TO-NIGHT!
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.,
Will perform
MOOREE-DE-SHAK *i. e.* "WINTER'S TALE."
On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Commencing from 3 to 6-30 P.M.
KHOONE-NAHAK *i. e.* "HAMLET."
Will be performed under the presence of the respectable leading PARSEES and the HINDOO families.
On SUNDAY night COMMENCING at 9 P.M.
MOOREE-DE-SHAK.
On MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 P.M.
For the occasion of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.
BAZME-FANI *i. e.* "ROMEO and JULIET."
Orchestra seats only can be reserved for SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the offices of the Jam-e-Jamshed, and the others at the Theatre.
PROPRIETOR, C. P. KHUTAO.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.—THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armonian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor or Auditors
And immediately afterwards, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following Special Resolution, viz.: "That permission of the Company be asked to alter clause 80 of the Company's Articles of Association, so that the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 60 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for each Director for every meeting of Directors attended by the said Chairman and Directors."
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 2nd September, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 19, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe)	Rs. 15
Single Copy	As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

THE Public are hereby informed that NANABHAI MANORDAS has NO LONGER any CONCERN with the ESTATE of MULJEE ANANDJEE, father of our client, and are hereby warned against having any dealings with the said Nanabhai Manordas, as Trustee of the said estate, and if any person does so, he will act at his own risk.
DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHAW,
ATTORNEYS for VALLABHDAS MULJEE.
No. 5, Hornby Row, Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balances does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS as under below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

TAILORING—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tweeds Flannel Suits, from Rs. 26-8; Dress Suits, Rs. 35; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

BROWN Leather Dressng for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—Piket Road, Kalkadevi, Bombay. Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting TAUGHT within two months with full satisfaction. Certificates guaranteed. Situations given to pupils when ready. For terms, references and the highest bonafide press and other opinions. Apply Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by HARI DESEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED COMPOSITOR for the Temporary Establishment of the Public Works Department Secretariat Press, having a fair knowledge of English and of examining proofs. Salary Rs. 40. Apply, with testimonials, to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay.

ASSISTANT CASHIER WANTED, by Shipping office in Fort. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, with prospects, according to qualifications. Experience in Shipping and Customs work essential. Applicants must apply in own handwriting, stating experience and sending copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.—Apply "18," care of this office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COMPUTIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Tamil, Mahiyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. D. Daw's valuable furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, rich Persian carpets, reading books, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Bicicles, Parel, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersay Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZAL BHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° cold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—Fully furnished house at Panchgani. Has 3 wells and 30 acres of land.—Apply to Mr. HIGGINS, Panchgani.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Rs. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1857.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs PINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRS—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., Specialists, Rs. 20 per annum, Contract rates.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes, under date, 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensible Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used for the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilsite" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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NOTICE
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars,
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

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COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"I COMPLETELY HEALED."
Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. There were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1898, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever, and could eat and drink ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real help from doctors. I would have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 3, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations or substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled persons. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1855.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS BIRLEY, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Sussex Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 1 & 31 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
(Passage Department).
Passengers will be met on arrival of Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded.
SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Representative will be in attendance on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired.
Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually supersedng injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, Purchasers should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden on ground, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.
THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
The Catering under the Sole Control of
MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.
Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS
During the Monsoon months.
Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surr

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1899, at 5-30 p.m.

JAMES A. EZECHIEL (Capt.)
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for building leases for sites on the MARINE LINES ESTATE, Esplanade, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of applications obtained by applying at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of the chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, for the erection, construction and completion of the new Bank Buildings at Indore.

Plans and information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 21st August, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 each copy.

Tenders for General work would be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and for steel Beams, Joists, &c., Rs. 1,500 to be paid into the Bank and to be forfeited in case of refusal to complete the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Probable value of General Work ..... Rs. 4,48,000
" " do. Steel Beams, &c. ..... Rs. 32,100

FREDK. WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., &c.
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Aug. 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS AND COPPER,
AND
COPPER INGOTS ENGLISH.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1899, for the purchase of

BRASS-SCRAP TONS 31-2. { Brass Tubes Tons 21. Brass Assorted Tons 13-8 Cwts. Brass Ingots Tons 0-2 Cwts.

COPPER SCRAP TONS 21-4-5 (Assorted)
COPPER (ENGLISH) INGOTS TONS 12-10 Cwts.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at this office.

EARNEST—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST AND CO., of Magdeburg, have been appointed as the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on and as a substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby cautioned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 21 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of ESTATES which have come under his charge.

TIGHE EDWARD VALENTINE, late 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Quetta.

LEITH ROBERT THOMAS DISNEY, late Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, attached 6th Bombay Cavalry, Ambalia.

GREGORY MRS. AGNES SOPHIA, (wife of GEORGE GREGORY) late of Igatpuri, European Inhabitant.

HOOSEN MIYA CHHOTAMIYA AMROLI, late of Bombay, Mussulman Inhabitant.

RAYMOND CHARLES HERBERT, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 8th Bombay Cavalry, Poona.

NAGOO PANDOO BHOIR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ABBA RAJI ISMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitant.

DHANJI KESSEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

MACARKEN, JOHN DUNCAN, late Assistant to assessor, W. B. Green and Company, Apollo Bunder.

VAN ROOKEN HARRY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

GANGJI TRICUM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JAIJI, (widow of HIRJIBHOY NOWROJI BATHENA), late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

SOOLEMAN BIN YACOOB, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant.

BENDRABAN DEVIDIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

PARTRIDGE, RICHARD JAMES, late of Lahore, Commerce at Traveller.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiral of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 59-60 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR LOAN OF Rs. FIFTY LAKHS bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which includes, in addition to the properties of the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 11,62,000, and the annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the Rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively used for public worship or for charitable purposes, which contribution is estimated, for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides moneys received to the Board by way of premiums on the sale of sites which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenues of the Board, subject to charge for interest, payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation and Bonds, April, 1901 in respect of the debt or sum due to the Land Improvement Loans Fund Board. (Sect. on 54.)

The payment of interest of these debentures and the sinking fund and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute to be made by the Governor-General of India, who duly it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 60.)

The Board reserves to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is no fully taken up on the instalments named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the Rate of Rupees ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ..... and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.

I require the amount in ..... each.

(Signature) .....
(Address) .....

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED!
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
8 LEBERBERG.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Electric light, Lawn tennis on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-30m., 9-40a. Low water, 2-52m., 3-53a.

P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Meeting of the Gun Club, Love Grove Worlee, 5 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade, at 5-45 p.m.

Mr. E. H. Aitken's lecture on "Snakes," Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

John Bright vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
Elphinston C. C. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
B. Customs C. Club vs. Ordnance C. Club, A team.
Customs vs. B. T. Club.
Indo-Portuguese C. C. vs. Sonapur XI.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 10-34m., 10-34a. Low water, 3-40m., 4-34a.

Narli Purnima, Hindu holiday.

Two Performances of the Alfred Theatrical Co., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Colaba, Kaveri and Pemba entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Scotia of Glasgow entered the dock on Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule No. 5, viz.,—1s. 4d. per rupee.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the series, organised by the above Society, will be delivered at 6 p.m. to-day, at the Wilson College Hall (Chowpatty), by Mr. E. H. Aitken (E. H. A.), M. A., on "Snakes," the Rev. D. D. Mackichan presiding.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday Appa Ramchandra Hindu, who resides on the second floor of a house at Coolliwada, was playing with his daughter in his arms, and was leaning against a window. He accidentally over balanced himself and fell out into a sweeper's gully, a distance of about twenty-two feet. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on being examined, the man was found to have sustained a fracture of the spine and skull. The child escaped unhurt by falling on top of her father.

A STRANGE PASSENGER.—The steam-ship Pembaarrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon from the Persian Gulf, with eighty-five passengers on board. On the police boarding the vessel, the Captain handed over a European named W. G. Sandison, aged fifty, with a letter to the Commissioner of Police. The Captain also gave the police some money and articles belonging to the man, who is supposed to be insane and who was then in a very low condition. Sandison was placed before Mr. Superintendent Crummy, who ordered his removal to the St. George's Hospital.

CHEATING AND BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. J. M. Moses charged M. M. Jowad with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of stamp-books, containing rare and curious stamps of the value of Rs. 5,700. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Dastoor, pleaders, prosecuted, and Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that he was an intelligent and educated man, who had misused his Parsee community's intelligence in committing the offences charged to him. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sorkia Babaji, a carman, was charged with driving his cart across the Wodehouse Bridge in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Charles Vernon, the complainant, stated that on Tuesday while he was driving by that road, the accused was on his wrong side and ran into his carriage. The accused was fined Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 10 were awarded to the complainant as compensation for the damage caused to his coachbox. Mr. Vernon said he did not want the money, which, he requested, might be put in the poor-box. His object in instituting the proceedings was to prevent carmen and others from driving recklessly.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—More than one application was received by the City Improvement Trustees for the lease of each of the several plots of land on the Wellington Lines, about which tenders had been invited. The trustees accordingly sold the leases on an auction held at their offices on Wednesday last, with the result that higher prices, ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 4,000, were obtained. The plots were sold as follows :—No. 1 no bid, bought in; No. 2 to Dr. Ardeshir Jamsedji Hekim; No. 3 to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Curreemboy Ebrahim; No. 4 to Mr. Cursetjee Nasarwanji Ardasir Wadia; No. 5 to Mr. J. N. Tata; No. 6 to the same gentleman; No. 7 to Bai Meherbai, widow of Mr. Nusarwanji Cawasjee Wachaghandy; No. 8 to Mr. Mulraj Khetan Makanjee.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Crommelin and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform to-day the following programme of music at the Esplanade, under the direction of Mr. F. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Slow March...Turkish
Idylle .....The Forest Ranger's Courship...Eilenberg.
1. Forest Life.
2. Forester's Serenade.
3. Wedding March.
4. Dance on the Greensward.
Valse .....The Sanctch Girl.....C James.
(Selection from Melodies.)
Selection .....Little Miss Nobody .....A Godfrey.
Invocation to Harmony.....H R H Prince Consort.
Medley .....Hugh Glendon.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SEQUEL TO THE SEDITION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Superintendent Dr. Dermott charged Nageshwar Sitaram Pandit, Balkrishna Luxmon Joshi, and Ramchandra Bhicaji with attempting to fabricate evidence in a stage of judicial proceedings, to wit, in the case against Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, the editor and proprietor of the *Gyankhi*, who was charged with publishing seditious articles. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while Mr. Sealy, pleader defended the first and the third accused, and Mr. Bhadkamkar, pleader, the second. After recapitulating the facts of the case, the Magistrate said that making a false statement to a police detective was not false evidence, and, therefore, whoever caused such a false statement to be made by another could not be accused of fabricating false evidence. It seemed that Vinayak Narayan Bhatye was already on his trial before a Magistrate, so that the police investigation, if any, must have been over. His Worship did not think that the Inspector had any authority in law to question Bhatye as to his offence, if then in pursuance of his inquiries he intended to go to Pandurli and there falsely inform him was to be given to him, those concerned in it were not making any false statement in a judicial proceeding or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant. The letter and the circumstances under which it was written clearly showed that the false information was to be given to persons who went to Pandurli and made inquiries. There was not a word about a Court of Law. It was said, however, that the writer of the letter called Janardhan to Bombay and said in these terms : "If you take your dinner there come and wash your hands here," which signified that he was to come and give false evidence before Mr. Sanders-Slater. Such an interpretation of the words seemed to be very far-fetched, and therefore, to supply that gap the witness Dalabo by was called. Dalabhoy said he was present when this conspiracy took place and the letter written, and that it was then intended that Janardhan should be brought to Bombay to give false evidence in court. He must at once say that this witness was quite unreliable. He was a solicitor's managing clerk, he saw the plot hatched by men who were assisting him in Bhatye's defence, and yet he took no steps either to forward the project or if he disapproved of it stop the missive. Such conduct was quite inexplicable, for, if he thought that letter would enable Bhatye to prove his guilt and so allowed it to be despatched in his presence and with his knowledge, he became an accomplice just as much as the third accused, who simply carried the letter from Bombay to Nassik. On the other hand if he thought that Bhatye's defence would be materially prejudiced by such false evidence, why did he not in the interests of his client stop that letter and send the conspirators about their business? Perhaps there was the intention on the part of the accused to fabricate false evidence, but there was no overt step taken towards the carrying out of that intention even after the letter was sent and the men asked to be present in Bombay. There was a *locus penitentiæ*, and it was quite possible that after all the accused would not have carried out their object. Consequently there was no attempt and the accused could not be held guilty. They were, therefore, discharged.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Pardashi vs Lalljee Futtoo and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee Bandi Co.

423-98—I. M Mody for pauper—Hassam Cassum vs Hajee alias Adina and others—Francjee and D.

449-98—King and Co—Fatchali Ajiboabhai and others vs Thakersey Hawjee and others—Muljee and R.

280-97—Tyabji D and Co—B.I Parsee and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.

177-97—Sheshan B and N—James R Watson vs Gomer Jamsi Vayani—Payne G and S.

517-98—Mugniram and Co—Hookumjee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Moghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

485-98—Matabhai and J—Manmohandas Dayabhai vs Narrondas Gallabhdas and others—Crawford B and Co and Crafgie L and O.

512-98—Hiralal M and M—Ladkivahu alias Dahibai vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

4 94-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimbai and others—Chimia M and M.

For further direction and cost on Coumrs. report.

33 1-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farron Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.

275-98—Tyebjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sidruthrai Soojanrai—Hiralal M and M.

For trial of issue.

6124-8—Dadabary and F—Goswami Gokulnath Maharaj vs Goswami shet Ghirdhari Lalji Maharaj—S G M Bhandari and Khaidoo and Sir.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

NONPAYMENT OF RENT ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN vs. MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA.

THIS was an appeal filed by the appellant, Sirdar Ali Khan, from a decision of Mr. Justice Fulton, who, on the 23rd March last, passed a decree in favour of Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama for Rs. 3,225, being the amount of rent and interest due under a lease of stables situated at British Hotel Lane, Fort. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the appellant and defendant, Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the respondents and original plaintiffs.

Mr. Scott said the appeal was from a decree of Mr. Justice Fulton in a suit in which the plaintiffs had sued for rent of a stable in the Fort occupied by the defendant on a certain lease. It was a case in which, during the continuance of the lease, a plague authority had caused the stable to be vacated. The defendant said that, in consequence of such vacation, he was not liable, but even if he was liable, there had been a breach of the lease, and that he was entitled to a counterclaim. Mr. Scott said there had been certain letters passing between the parties which showed how the interruptions to the lease had occurred. A letter was written on the 4th February by Mr. Da Boulay to the Manager of Watson's Hotel, stating that as he had taken three plague cases out of the quarters attached to the stables in British Hotel Lane and had reported the matter to Dr. Pollen, he had to give warning for the premises to be vacated. On the 28th March, the secretary of the defendant wrote, informing the plaintiffs that the stables had been vacated by orders of the Plague Committee, probably for want of cleanliness or overcrowding, with which they had nothing to do. They considered the stables could be reoccupied if properly cleaned. Counsel said permission was given for the stables to be reoccupied on the 1st April. A subsequent interruption of the tenancy took place on the 15th August, when in consequences of another case of plague being discovered, the stables had again to be vacated by order of the plague officials. Counsel having alluded to further correspondence, said that on the 27th November Mr. J. Cronan, the Manager of the Esplanade Hotel, wrote to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, pointing out that some months previously the hotel stables had been removed to the Apollo Reclamation. As they had received instructions to vacate those temporary stables, he ask d for permission to be allowed to return to the British Hotel Lane stables. In reply, Mr. Da Soulay wrote, stating that the stables in British Hotel Lane were unfit for human habitation, and that human beings could not be allowed to live there. The Advocate General said their lordships would see some allegation or suggestion in the correspondence to the effect that the plague cases were due to the fault of the occupier, but he submitted there were no inferences to be drawn from the evidence to support such a suggestion. He had the evidence given by Mr. Strong, the Plague officer, as showing such to be the case. The Advocate General said there was the question as to whether the defendant was entitled to receive compensation for the inconvenience he had been put to. Having read the lease, counsel said his first point was that, the claim of the plaintiffs had become void.

The Chief Justice : In what way?

Mr. Scott : By, in law being prohibited, the use of the stables. Counsel said his second point was that under the agreement as contracted, it could not be considered binding on the parties under the circumstances that had arisen; thirdly that the vacation of the premises suspended the obligation to pay rent; and fourthly, that there had been a breach of the covenant.

The Chief Justice : Have you got a counter claim?

Mr. Scott : No, not a counter claim, but a point on section 56 of the Contract Act. Mr. Scott then proceeded to cite several cases in support of his contentions relating to the various issues he had raised. He could not think where a law was passed for the eviction of persons, if persons came into the lease as such Acts were not contemplated as being likely to come into force at the time the case was signed. He consider d the defendant had been evicted.

The Chief Justice : Were the horses evicted from the stables?

Mr. Scott : Yes.

Mr. Vicaji : No, that was not so.

Mr. Scott said it was an eviction by title paramount.

The Chief Justice said such an eviction meant an eviction with the intention of disputing the title of the lessee.

Mr. Scott said the authorities had said they must not occupy, and that overrods the right of the lessor. They had held that the premises were unfit for human habitation.

The Chief Justice : Under what Act?

Mr. Scott : Epidemic Diseases Act.

The Chief Justice : Does that Act authorise authorities to close a house in which there has been no case of plague.

Mr. Scott : Yes. The Governor in Council, under the Act may take any measures for the suppression of Plague. The Act is a very short and comprehensive one. Counsel submitted that an eviction by this Paramount must stand on the same footing as an eviction by the law of the land. The defendant had set up a cross claim for Rs. 793 for the hire of land from the Port Trustees for his temporary stables on the Apollo Reclamation, and also Rs. 710, the cost of their erection. On the ground he had laid before their lordships, counsel submitted that the judgment of Mr. Justice Fulton should have been given for the defendant

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Scott if he considered the lease was put an end to when they were first called upon to vacate the stables.

Mr. Scott said it was not till November that they found the premises were permanently unfit. Since than they had refused to pay rent. It was the plague that rendered the premises unfit.

Mr. Justice Candy, Counsel submitted that the Court of Small Causes suit was brought in 1898, and it was during the suit that the Commissioner said the premises were unfit.

Mr. Scott : He afterwards said they were permanently unfit for habitation.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Scott if he was not going too far when he said he would not pay rent, and was entitled to recover the rent of the premises he had to occupy when turned out of the plaintiff's premises.

Mr. Scott said he was governed by the Contract Act.

Mr. Vicajee in addressing the court for the plaintiffs, submitted that the only questions for consideration were what was the true construction of the lease, and whether the defendant, after he left the premises in consequence of the plague was exempt from payment of rent. He did not see why an implied covenant for quiet enjoyment should be enforce d. Counsel quoted a judgment of Lord Justice Thesiger, which he stated dealt fully with the whole subject of eviction and what constituted the same.

Mr. Vicajee had not concluded his remarks, when the hearing was adjourned.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

JAMASJEE MANEKJEE AND OTHERS vs. THE SATYODAYA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiffs, agents of Messrs. Dobson, Barlow and Co., to recover from the company Rs. 3,867-2-1, with interest, for breach of a contract. The plaintiffs on the 20th July last obtained an *exparte* decree against the company after dismissing the other two defendants from the suit in the absence of the defendant company. Mr. Dhirajlal P. Shroff, instructed by Messrs. TyabjiDayabhoy and Co., now applied to his lordship for a rule *nisi* on behalf of the company, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the decree passed on the 20th July last should not be set aside, and why the suit should not be restored to the board and re-heard. Mr. Shroff moved on the affidavit of the agent of the company setting forth various grounds in support of his application. His lordship intimated that a rule *nisi* would be issued if Mr. Shroff, on behalf of the company, would undertake the payment of the money into court. Counsel having given the undertaking, the rule *nisi* was to issue.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT WITH A SWORD,

IMPERATRIX vs. PRUBHASHANKER MUNJEE.

THE accused appealed from a division of Mr. Pranlal Hurkissondas, first class Magistrate at Ahmedabad, who, in March last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon to two persons, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, that is one year for each offence. On appeal to Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, the conviction was maintained, but each sentence was reduced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default another month's imprisonment for each offence. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged as above in that he on the 21st February 1899, caused grievous hurt by causing sword cuts to the complainant Goja and his friend Chhadu, who had to remain under medical treatment for more than twenty days. The circumstances all goid in the case were that a quarrel arose between complainant and one K shavial regarding the distribution of some dried dates to street children, and that accused, who was Keshavlal's uncle, went to his assistance, armed with a sword, with which he inflicted various injuries on complainant and his friend Chhadu. The evidence against him being overwhelming, Mr. Rao, the Sessions Judge, said he did not intend to enter upon a discussion of his guilt or innocence; and the only matter that called for attention was the sentence inflicted. The hospital assistant said that the complainant was suffering from an incised wound on his shoulder. It took him just a month to recover; he had no other injuries. Chhadu had a couple of bruises on his face, a cut on his shoulder, and two minor cuts on his hand. Mr. Knight thought the sentence inflicted by the Magistrate wholly out of proportion to the offence. The cuts were not inflicted on a vital or even a dangerous part of the body, and were not in themselves very serious. He maintained the conviction and reduced the sentence as mentioned above. Complainant and Chhadu were each awarded one-fifth of so much of the fine as might be recovered.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment, said: The judgment of the Appellate Court does not conform to the provisions of section 367, Code of Criminal Procedure, since the Sessions Judge ought to have raised the points for determination and discussed the guilt or innocence of the accused. We think, however, that in the present case the omission is no more than an irregularity. The Sessions Judge says that the accused is overwhelming, the evidence against the accused is overwhelming, and we find that this is a correct statement. There can be no doubt that the complainant was injured, and the only point at issue was, whether the assailant was the accused person. The complainant and several witnesses say he was. The defence does not appear to be established, while the evidence that he was the assailant seems conclusive. We dismiss the application.

For the above reasons, their lordships confirmed the sentence passed on the accused by the Sessions Judge.

A TAUNT LEADING TO A MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. YESU BIN KEDARI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 19th June last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

On the morning of the 16th April last, by Jogai's temple, the accused was heard disputing with the deceased. One Pandurang was attracted from his house by the noise of the altercation, and stood at a distance of 50 or 60 paces from the parties. They were abusing each other, he said; and the deceased, whose house had been destroyed by fire two nights before, was heard to say to the accused—"You have burnt my house; and now you are preventing my taking water; you are injuring me in every way my cattle." Accused, who was sitting on the plinth of a temple there, replied—"If you say I burnt your house, I will break your head." Deceased advanced a pace or two towards him, saying tauntingly to him "Let us see you do it." Accused, who had then risen stooped down, picked up his stick, and dealt deceased a blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. As he lay, accused struck him again three times; and from the medical evidence it appeared that the Sessions Judge, that one of these blows fell on his head, one on his arm, and one on his chest. Panurang raised a cry at the first blow, and Rukma, deceased's daughter, came up. Rukma, who also saw the final blow given. There were other witnesses also. They ran up to the deceased, while the accused went slowly away. Bhambu, the deceased, lived for a few moments after the assault; he had been frightened by the wrath of his father, and his sudden death was due to the fact that the brain matter was oozing from the wound. Accused has disappeared from the village, and nothing was heard of him for a month after this absence he returned and gave himself up to the police. He did not deny his guilt, but made a full confession before a magistrate immediately after his arrest. In it he related that he and Bhambu, the deceased, were travelling together, and were engaged in irrigating their lands. Bhambu rushed at the accused with a hand upraised to strike him. In self d fence, accused said he struck him one blow with his stick and knocked him down; and terrified to see that he had injured him seriously he went home and destroyed the stick, and then travelled to Satara to obtain the protection of the authorities. Returning at the end of a week, he surrendered himself to the authorities. There was no, the Sessions Judge remarked, sufficient ground for believing that the deceased rushed upon the accused and threatened to strike him. Concurring with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THIS institution was established in 1849by the liberality of the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, with Lady Avabai Jeejeebhoy, his wife, set apart for this purpose Rs. 3,00,000, and twenty shares in the Bank of Bengal, of the value of about Rs. 1,40,000, to which the Parsee Punchayet added thirty-five shares more, of the value of about Rs. 2,45,000. The proceeds of these valuable contributions are employed in the education of poor and other Parsee children, and in mitigating the evils of poverty and the ills consequent on infirmity and old age among the Parsee community. The income is divided into 400 shares, 180 of which are devoted to the support of the boys and girls' schools in Bombay; 70 to the support of those in Surat and other large towns in Guzerat; and 150 to maintaining the poor and aged, and defraying the marriage and funeral expenses of indigent Parsees in Bombay, Surat and other places. The Government of India are the Trustees, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the cash endowment of three lakhs of rupees. The executive business is conducted by a managing committee of twelve members, one of whom is elected by Government. The educational arrangements of the Parsee schools and orphanages are under the control of the principal of the institution, while the girls' schools are under a superintendent, who is subordinate to the secretary of the institution. The mofussil schools are managed by different local committees, and are inspected both in Bombay and occasionally under Government inspection. One of the features of this institution is that the children of poor and indigent Parsees always have a preferential claim to admission into the schools. There are about 23 schools, seven of which are in Bombay, the rest being in Guzerat. Of the Bombay schools, four are for boys and three for girls; and of the mofussil schools eight are for boys and eight for girls. The total of boys under instruction is nearly seventeen hundred, and of girls nearly fourteen hundred, giving a grand total of upwards of three thousand and a hundred. When Lord Harris, late Governor of Bombay, presided in April 1892 at a prize distribution, he remarked that, amongst other things, that this institution was celebrated for the education it gave and for the generous principles that its establishment enunciated, and he honestly added his congratulations to many others from England and India on the marked and consistent progress that had been made by it since the occasion when the late Sir Maxwell Melville came there some five years previously. Reference was made to the fact that this institution was doing more besides spreading a love of education among young people who camethere; besides bringing credit to the Parsee community for the encouragement it gave to learning, it was encouraging in the minds of those young people a spirit of loyalty for their race, so they grew up they would feel that they had every reason to be grateful to those who had established a magnificent charity like this. The Jubilee celebration of such an institution as this will be an event which will be patronised not only by the present and past students, but by those also who take a lively interest in the development of education among the poorer classes of the Parsee community. An advertisement on the subject appears in another column.

EUROPEAN *VS.* NATIVE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few suggestions regarding the great cricket match, *viz.*, the Presidency *vs.* the Parsees, now that it is over, will not be out of place in my opinion. From the results of the last three or four years' matches, one can easily gather that the Parsees have been year by year deteriorating. The reason is not far to seek. Though the Parsees have shown themselves a hard nut to crack in the past few years, when Mr. Vernon and Lord Hawke visited Bombay with their teams to try conclusions with the Parsees, to correctly speaking, they have not got that much power to retain what they had gained, which fact is fully justified by subsequent events. The whole thing looks in my opinion like that of an upstart : wean of success and in the absence of Dr. Pavri are shaky cases for the Parsees to put forth. The material at their hands is not at all worthy to be put against our great European brethren. From the results of the last contest one could not fail to see that all the eleven Parsees were not able to put up a score equal to that of Mr. Greig. Even their greatest batsman, Mr. Mistri, could not stand up, in either innings, to his reputation. Moreover, it is a special thing on record that one could not dismiss a player for a poor total to his credit on the Bombay ground. I don't mean by all this to say that the big international contest should be cancelled; but I want to suggest that a handicap be given to it in the future. The match should take the designation of the Presidency versus the Natives, instead of the present one. The Parsees should co-operate with the other natives such as Hindus, &c., and form a combined eleven to face their European opponents. Certainly some good cricketers may be chosen from among the following : Messrs. Chonker, Bhandare, Bunda, Baloo, Bahue, Shivshanker and others. Besides there is one bowler in the Marine Battalion, who made havoc with his bowling the other day against the Parsee Gymkhana, and who cannot certainly be looked over. If the executives of these really interesting cricket matches take it into their heads to act up to the above suggestion, the great international contest will be made more interesting and will be witnessed by the crowd with common and much more delight, besides giving satisfaction to every.—

LOVER OF CRICKET.

August. 18.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade.	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	18
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and Sewri	4	2	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0

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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform at half price to second seats only.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE of the Ex-students of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution has been formed to adopt measures to celebrate the JUBILEE of the INSTITUTION which falls on the 15th day of October, 1899. Various suggestions have been made as to the best mode to commemorate the event, such as to give a dinner, holding an evening party, illuminating the school premises, presenting chemical apparatus to the Institution, awarding a commemoration gold medal every year to the successful candidate from the Institution that may stand first in the Matriculation Examination &c., &c. The students and ex-students of the Institution are earnestly invited to send in subscriptions in aid of the above objects, as it will depend upon the total amount subscribed which of the above suggestions to be carried out.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Rast Goftar" office or the Undersigned Joint Honorary Secretaries.

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We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 18.

In the cotton-growing area of this Presidency the want of rain has continued to be felt. The reports received from the districts advise that anxiety for the crops is general and unabated. There has been a poor enquiry for Cotton, and that almost wholly from the local mills, exporters being generally out of the market; forward prices droppe i a little but have moved up again to-day. In Wheat and Seeds a small to moderate business has been reported from day to day, and prices, which fell away at the beginning of the week, have recovered, and are this evening about an anna per cwt. higher. Exchange has been rather steady, the slight fluctuations that have taken place in quotations being few and slight; rates, as compared with last Friday's, are 1-32d. higher for both Banks and Private Paper. The money market continues easy in tone. Government Paper has been inclined to a downward course, prices being 5-8 per cent lower for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 3-4 per cent for 3 per Cents. Freights are quiet but steady; there has been some enquiry for September shipment; some ready lines have been done, mostly for Continental ports. Sellers ideas are rather higher than shippers'. Imports are quiet in tone with but a poor enquiry.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.	Rs.		21,960
" " " Branches...	"	"	107,380
Other " "	"	"	1,81,003
Government Securities	Dec.	"	22,820
Other authorised "	Inc.	"	3,50,938
Loans	Dec.	"	14,73,076
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Inc.	"	3,10,978
Balances with other Banks...	Dec.	"	4,421
Cash	Inc.	"	10,76,726

An addition to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week amounting to 10 3-4 lakhs, made it stand at some 188 1-2 lakhs. Public Deposits were more by 1-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 1 lakh at the Branches, with Private Deposits 1 3-4 lakh greater. Government Securities were 1-4 lakh less, and Loans 14 3-4 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by 3 lakhs.

Meanwhile, the market continues easy in tone. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent. and that in the open market is 3 per cent.

Exchange.—The market opened steady in tone last mail day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little business reported. Rates were steady on Monday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand at which latter rate a fair amount was reported done; some resale of Telegraphic also took place at 1s. 4d. for August delivery, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for forward; Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Tuesday quotations were given at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day without any business of importance having been reported either way. Quiet but steady in tone on Wednesday the market opened with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and closed at the same level. Rates were given yesterday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was nothing reported in the latter, and the demand for Bank Paper was very limited. The market has been steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business continued on but a meagre scale, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.		per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 31-32d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 7-32d.		"
Francs	1-70 1-2d.	"

Government Paper.—Rates were steady at opening on Saturday last at 100 5-16 and 100 1-4 for 3 1-2 per cents., for Money and Account, respectively, and 94 1-2 for Threes. On Monday there was no change in quotations for 3 1-2 per cents., 100 5-16 and 100 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement having been still named; Threes declined to 94. There was a decline in quotations the following day to 100 1-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 for the Settlement; Threes remained at 94. On Wednesday rates recovered 1-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cnts, to 100 3-16 and 100 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively; Threes advanced to 94 1-2. Yesterday quotations were lower again at 100 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 99 15-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes. There was a further decline in rates to-day to 99 13-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 99 5-4 for the Settlement, and 93 1-4 for Threes; the one of the market at closing is weak.

Shares.—The past has been a dull week for this market, and although fluctuations in priceshave taken place from day to day in both directions, we have this evening to report only the following changes:—A decline of Rs. 40 in Maneckjee Petit, and of Rs. 10 in China. In Banks, Bank of Bengal Shares are Rs. 2 1-2 higher.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—The upward course taken in prices of good-grains in consequence of the want of rain in the districts has reacted severely on this market, making the enquiry from purchasers next to nothing. Sellers are willing enough to dispose of their holdings but buyers hold out for reduced prices. The markets for Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made Goods, as for Grey Goods, are very dull. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 400 packages and of Local about 750 bales.

Yarns.—The tone of the market is active, with prices fairly well maintained at their current level. Sellers ask for higher rates, and consequently buyers will not operate as freely. The demand is a moderate one; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist .....No. 8s	Mule,	8s	3 1-8	to	3 58 per l..
" ..... " 20	"	"	3 1-4		3 3-4 "
" ..... " 10s	"	"	3 3-8		4 3-8 "
" ..... " 12s	"	"	3 1-2		4 1-2 "
" ..... " 16s	"	"	4		4 3-4 "
" ..... " 20s	"	"	4 1-4		5 "
" ..... " 24s	"	"	4 3-4		5 -2 "
" ..... " 30s	"	"	6		6 1-2 "
" ..... " 40s	"	"	7		7 1-2 "

Metals.—Yellow Metal is 4 ans. per cent. dearer; and Braziers' Copper, Rs. 2 per cent. Swedish Bar Iron is unchanged.

Coals.—There have been sales during the week of a large line of Japan, August to December shipment, from Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 9-14 per ton; of Ready Deshagur at Rs. 14-4 per ton; and of a large line of Cardiff, August-September and September-October shipment, from Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 19-12 per ton. A fair quantity of Cardiff, ready on Bunder, also changed hands at Rs. 19-12 per ton. We quote alongside:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	Nil
Powell's	19 3-4 to 20
Cardiff	19 3-4 to 20
Japan	10
Singareni	13 1-4
Deshagur Bengal	14 1-4
Muir's Navigation	15 1-4
Jardine's "	15 1-4
Seobpore	Nil

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—With the continuance of the anxiety felt on account of the general want of rain is the cotton-growing districts, it is to be expected that shippers should fall off in their enquiry, and that prices should in sympathy move downwards, and this has been the case during the week under review. We quote at closing for forward delivery:—Rs. 180 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 144 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; and Rs. 154 for "Good" Bhownagger, for May, which prices are an improvement to some extent on those ruling during the greater part of the past week. The market closes strong in tone owing to the scarcity of rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy. Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 144—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 135—2 15-16d.
Do. Do. January 1/00...	" 143—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	" 131—2 7-8d.
Bolsies, Fine	" 148—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	" 144—3 1-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 142—3 1-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 148—3 1-8d.
Dholera, Fine	"
Do. Fully Good	" 147—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	" 142—3 1-32d.
Do. Do. May 1900.....	" 143—3 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 149—3 5-32d.
Westerns	" 138—2 31-32d.
Broach, Fine	"
Do. Good	" 161—3 11-32d.
Do. Good March 1900	" 177—3 3-4d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	11,781	4,363	2,235
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug. 1899	1,686,425	1,539,015	1,392,796
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,930	4,363	2,235
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug. 1899.....	486,759	425,478	479,211
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	18,402	1,348	534
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug. 1899	431,453	352,136	390,670

"Absence of rain causes anxiety"—such are the words in which the reports received yesterday from the cotton-growing districts were couched. The weather in some parts was cloudy, but without rain. The only rainfall registered was 20 cents at Khamgaon, 35 cents at Jalgaon, 2 cents at Wadhwan, 33 cents at Barsi, and 9 cents at Sholapur.

Wheat is a firm market, with prices 1-2 to 1 anna per cwt. higher. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	29-3-0 per candy.
Do 85 per cent	"	28-8-0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-6-0 per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	4-3-0 "
Hard Yellow	"	33 per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	35-8 " "
Hard Red	"	36 " "

Seeds.—Prices are firm at an advance of about 1 anna per cwt; closing quotations are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6 14 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusseral	"	6 4 0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6 0 0 "
Do. Red do.	"	5 13 0 "
Gingelly, White	"	40 0 0 "
Do. Mixed	"	35 0 0 "

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	59,249	17,437	76,667
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th August	42,25,708	71,20,781	10,74,966
Linseed for the week	14,420	18,775	13,781
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th August	15,44,018	19,67,431	3,57,040
Rapeseed for the week	34,787	31,227	46,506
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th August	16,84,020	16,50,411	15,32,291
Gingellyseed for the week	1,146	5,230	195
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th August	10,16,185	11,69,802	3,82,615

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	92,510,	29,360	...
Do. from 1st January to 17th August.....	27,97,002	53,00,131	2,813
Linseed for the week ...	31,510	46,029	13,029
Do. from 1st January to 17th August.....	18,39,701	19,08,359	461,887
Rapeseed for the week...	11,417	41,034	219,735
Do. from 1st January to 17th August.....	14,84,933	16,20,408	13,29,029
Gingellyseed for the week	2,272	13,547	7,498
Do. from 1st January to 17th August.....	13,43,948	13,49,917	4,49,174

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cents. Consols	106 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	60 9-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £34,200,000, Increase £700,000; Public Deposits £7,050,000, Increase £5,0.000; Other Deposits £40,900,000, Increase £400,000; Other Securities £29,800,000, Decrease £500,000; Notes and Gold £22,300,000, Increase £1,000,000. The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel, left here, this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Silesia, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Libon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Communication with Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Cable Corea Japan interrupted.
Cable Accra Grand Bassam interrupted.
Bath Cables Jamaica Porto rico interrupted.
Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted. Telegrams cannot be accepted via Galveston for places beyond Iquique.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok restored.
Communication with Columbia except Isthmus of Panama interrupted. Telegrams via Galveston may be accepted for places beyond Iquique as far as Coquimbo.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 29th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	1,78,186	2,80,569	8,381	4,67,136
	...	...	...	4,29,731
Increase				Rs. 37,405

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 5th August, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	347	9	534
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,54,000	5,82,000	16,000	9,57,000
Total for 5 weeks ..	4,36,000	7,47,000	20,000	12,03,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,387	1,23,849	7,715	2,22,951
Per mile of Ry. do.	185	282	17	484
Total to corresponding date do.	3,97,290	7,93,423	23,773	12,20,486
Increase for the week				Rs. 23,049
Decrease to date				" 17,486

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 5th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	10,930	34,176	6,75	...	31,218	...
Goods	71,571	40,321	31,25	...	43,726	...
Other earnings	6,440	5,979	46	...	1,310	...
Total for week	1,18,941	80,476	38,4	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	5,61,107	4,83,633	...	...	82,421	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 Domestic Occurrences—Homeward Mails from Bombay—Outward Mails from Europe—Heads of Intelligence.
2-3 The Week.
4-5d Indian Telegrams.
6 Piece Goods Merchants and the Press Telegrams Bill.
7 Sim a News and Notes—The Sugar Duties—Nagpur Notes—The Railway Conference.
8 The Rangoon Outrage—The Poona Season.
9 The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition—Poona in Plague Time.
10 A Satara Conspiracy—Belgaum and Plague—The Maharajah of Bhownugger and the Prevailing Distress—A Judge's Flippancy.
11 Leading Articles: The Proposed State Bank for India—The Research Laboratory.
12 Leading Article: The Indian Sugar Duties.
13 Leading Articles: Teetotalism in the Army—Native Publications—The Spread of Plague.
14 Leading Article: The Crisis in France.
15 Bombay and Presidency—Ophthalmic Hospital for Gujarat—Rain-Giving Invocations.
16 The Presidency Cricket Match.
17 Royal Bombay Golf Club—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
18 Football—Death of Mulberry—Native Military Signalling—Reviews.
19 Murder of a Woman—The Improvement Trust and the Presidency Banks—The Crisis in France.
20 Scenes Among Madras Butchers—The Season.
21 Bombay Presidency Reports—The Indore Karagi.
22 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
23 The Passion Riots in the South—The Ahilandanuram Case—The Thespian Dramatic Club—Major Bannerman's Address at the opening of the Government Research Laboratory.
24 A farming Fire at Duncan Road—Islam and the Moslems—The Collision on the Hooghly.
25 Military News—Bhatia Plague Hospital—The City Mortality.
26 Presidency Plague Returns—The National Indian Association—Bengal—Madras.
Indian Marine Trooping Programme—Sunnis and Shias.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh and Punjab—Frontier—Burma—Burma—Official Gazettes: Bombay Government Orders.
27 Advertisements.
Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Reports—Bombay Price Current—Prices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSH—August 12, at Simla, the wife of the Rev H W Bush, Chaplain of Multan, of a son.

YOUNG—August 14, at the Parsonage, Bankipur, the wife of the Rev H Mayne Young, M A, Chaplain, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HUDSON—August 14, at Diamond Harbour, in the foundering of the Port Commissioners' D V Resolute, Arthur J Hudson, Chief Engineer, of Leeds, England, leaving a widow.

HUNTLY—August 14, Drowned at Diamond Harbour, occurrent with the collision between the B I S N Co's Scindia and the R S V Resolute, Harold James, the eldest son of Harold Huntly, Branch Pilot, and grandson of the late John Gordon Huntly, Captain, R N, aged 23 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.

The question of shipping rings has of late been revived in England by a deputation on the subject to the Board of Trade. The deputation was a very comprehensive one, and may be said to have been about as representative of the commercial interests of the United Kingdom as it could have been. For it included representatives of the Manchester, Oldham, Leeds, Durham, Liverpool, Blackburn, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Middlesborough Chambers of Commerce, the North of England and Midland Iron Manufacturers' Associations, the British Mercantile League, the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Durham Miners' Association, the North of England Amalgamated Iron Workers, the National Blast-Furnacemen, the Derbyshire Miners, and the cement trade. The deputation was introduced by Sir John Jones Jenkins, M.P., who pointed out that the various bodies on which he was the first spokesman had no objection to shipping firms and companies making arrangements, among and between themselves, to do the best they could to further their own commercial interests in competition with newcomers, with continental rivals, or otherwise, so long as this was done without direct injury and special hardship to other interests. "The main object," said he, "of this Commission is to get the Government to realise that serious harm is being done to the trade of the Empire by the system of shipping rings and differential freights, and to ask that an inquiry by Royal Commission or Select Committee should be made into the whole matter." Our readers are familiar with the general character of the operations of the shipping rings as illustrated by the revelations made when the subject was last to the front some months ago. We will only refer to one or two typical instances in which the rings act directly in favour of the foreigner at the expense of British trade. American iron and steel goods have in the last few years made great headway in Japan, China, and other markets of the East. On their merits they possess absolutely no advantage over English commodities of similar classes—the consensus of Asiatic opinion is that they are inferior. It would therefore appear, at the first blush, as the ports of shipment are on the Atlantic, three thousand miles away from Glasgow, Liverpool and London, that English manufacturers would be able to undersell them, if only by virtue of lower freights. But, as a fact, American goods are brought to England and transhipped to their destination, at which they are delivered at a lower through-charge than is imposed upon English goods which are first put on board-ship at an English port. What is more, the lines which carry American goods through are the English lines which carry the English goods.

The point is alluded to in the last report from our Legation at Tokio, and the writer of that report attributes the progress of American iron and steel manufactures in the Japanese market to this, and this almost, alone. The same differential treatment is applied in favour of continental shippers. More than one of the English firms have regular sailings from Continental ports, and, because there is direct competition there, freights are lower. The consequence is that it comes cheaper to the English shipper to send his goods to Amsterdam, and ship them at that port on board a steamer which has been taking in cargo at the English ports named and goes to the Dutch city to fill up. In an equally marked degree this practice characterises the dealings of the South African Conference steamers. The agreements which these lines have with their German rivals are one-sided and iniquitous, and, what with this and the State aid afforded by means of the railways, a German manufacturer far in the interior can land his productions at the Cape at considerably less cost than goods put on board in the United Kingdom. It would be possible to multiply instances, but those we have given will give a sufficiently clear idea of the aid given by the English shipowner to the alien at the expense of his own countrymen. The more important points emphasised by the deputation which waited upon Mr. Ritchie were these:—1.—The iron and steel trades have largely lost their Indian, South African, and Australian markets to Germany and Belgium, because of these shipping rings and their policy, which benefit the foreign manufacturer and merchant at the expense of their British rivals. 2.—Whenever British shipowners have started quoting fair rates, they are nursed in such a way by the ring that they are either driven out of the trade or into the ring. The deputation asked for a Royal Commission to take evidence on the matter, with a view to interference on the part of the legislature. Sir John Jenkins offered one really tangible remedy, which, though it would not put an end to differential charges, would at least curtail them to some extent. His proposal was that in future, when a contract was being drawn up for the carrying of mails between the Government and a shipping company, a stringent clause should be inserted providing that under no circumstances should the subsidised company carry foreign goods from Continental ports at lower rates than it carries British goods from British ports. So far, as it goes, this is all right. But directly it will not touch one-half of the offenders, the majority of the members of the "rings" or "conferences," or whatever they choose to call themselves, having nothing to do with the mails. They might be touched through the leading lines, but that is doubtful, and any way the effect would not be material. Personally we have little faith in Commissions, which have for the most part become cemeteries for the burial alive of questions obnoxious to the administration. It would give too much publicity to an exceedingly ugly matter, and the present Government cannot afford to offend the shipping interest, which is very powerful in Parliament and out of it. Besides, even if it went to the length of a Commission, it is tolerably certain that no legislation would result. The recommendations could not possibly be unanimous: the ship-owning element would present its minority report: and the whole thing would be quietly shelved.

Mr. Ritchie indicated quite plainly that the idea of a Royal Commission did not appeal to him—meaning that the Government would not be disposed (putting the position mildly) to appoint a Commission. Combination, he said in effect, is not illegal: it is resorted to by almost every trade in the country and by the working classes. 'Everybody who combines will be prepared to demonstrate that his particular combination is in the public interest, and that every other combination is against it. . . . The real way of meeting one combination is by another combination." He then proceeded to express his astonishment that the shippers and shipowners did not endeavour to shake themselves free of the hand which seemed to grasp and paralyse their action. As a fact, it would be an extremely difficult task to frame a measure which should do justice to the one side without doing injustice to the other. Combination is permissible and in given circumstances commendable. Practices of the sort that has roused the indignation of the trading community, and has assuredly sent business to more than one of our foreign rivals, are absolutely indefensible; but, if you are going to legislate so as to obviate abuses, your enactments must be exceedingly comprehensive, and it is quite possible that the harm you do by the restraint of enterprise might in the end be greater than the harm worked by the shipping rings. If you take away from the shipowners their legal right to combine for the mutual interest, you must deprive others of the same privilege; and, as the thing obtains to a large or a small extent in nearly every branch of industrial activity throughout the country, it will be obvious that the "order" is too "tall" for successful execution. On the whole, we are inclined to fall in with Mr. Ritchie's suggestion that a combination on one side would be best met by a combination on the other. It may be remembered that this was done, in the early days of the Manchester Canal, in the matter of the Bombay piece-goods contract, when the shipowners were forced to go up to Manchester. In that case there were exceptional conditions in operation, and the Bombay men no doubt had much to do with the outcome. But, making every allowance, that example proves that, if only the shippers will show a determined front, they will compel the shipowners to adopt a more reasonable tone towards them and to remove the more glaring inequalities which now tell to the disadvantage of the British trader. The owner possesses an initial advantage in that he lends himself more readily to combination, his forces being easily concentrated. But the difficulties in the way of the shipper are not insuperable, and, if the interests represented in the deputation which waited upon Mr. Ritchie were to unite, we should soon see a modified attitude on the part of the shipping ring.

Sunday observance in India was the subject of a twenty minutes' discourse, the other day, by the Most Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta. His lordship already recognises that it is not fair to judge an Englishman in India by the standard of England, and admits he must have some latitude, though the Englishman's responsibilities with regard to Sunday as a holy-day are, perhaps, greater here than at Home. His Lordship spoke eloquently on the subject, but he also spoke timidly, evidently anxious to offend neither the strict Sabbatarian nor the man who would make the Sunday a day of recreation as well as a day of rest. While making full allowance for the difficulty of keeping Sunday in India, he believes there is no country in the world where the divine beneficence of the Sunday is, or ought to be, more keenly and thankfully realised. His Lordship has discovered that the conditions, too, of European life in India are so exceptional that the life even of the best of men must in some degree be ordered with reference to them. Englishmen in India live in an unnatural climate, they are subjected to an abnormal strain; their day's work is fatiguing and harrassing, and, when it is ended, they have little strength left for further effort. In these circumstances the Sunday becomes almost necessarily a day not of rest only, but of refreshment and relaxation. The Metropolitan, therefore, cannot think that a man does wrong in taking on Sunday the exercise which he greatly needs and so seldom, perhaps, enjoys in the week, provided that he does not take it at the expense of his religious duties. But therein lies the difficulty. It must not be supposed that his Lordship would restrict one's exercise to the use of a Sandow or Whiteley's excerciser. We believe we are right in inferring that his lordship would not excommunicate us if we played golf or tennis or polo, or even had a quiet little run after the hounds. But we are open to correction. The Bishop may be understood to approve of private recreation and to condemn public; but his exact words were:—"It is possible and, I think, right to make a distinction between private and public recreations. For what is public is organised and advertised, it attracts attention, it invites criticism, it makes a deep impression upon men's minds. It is a matter of congratulation, then, that theatrical performances, race meetings, golf meetings, polo matches, etc, should not take place on Sunday. For, wherever these entertainments are held and frequented, the Sunday as a day of rest, which Christians value, is changed, nay rather, I am afraid, it is destroyed." Had the Metropolitan stopped there, his audience and the reader might not have been perplexed. Unhappily he did not. He condemned,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

A NEW SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The delay in the reply of the Transvaal Government is explained by news that President Kruger is considering a new scheme, which has not yet been officially submitted to Great Britain, granting a five years' franchise without any irksome restrictions and giving the Rand a quarter of the seats in the Volksraad.

It is understood, however, that President Kruger asks for a *quid pro quo* regarding suzerainty.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN DISCLAIMERS.

Colonel Panizzardi, who was Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Paris, has telegraphed to the *Figaro* that on his honour as a soldier and a gentleman he never heard of Captain Dreyfus until he was arrested.

An inspired paragraph in the "Cologne Gazette" strongly hints that the traitor was Colonel Henry.

MADAME HENRY AND THE EXAMINING MAGISTRATE.

PARIS, AUG. 17.

At the sitting of the Court to-day, in the Dreyfus trial, M. Bertulus, the magistrate, deposed to Colonel Henry bursting into tears and imploring him to consider the honour of the Army when he suddenly charged him with complicity with Major Esterhazy.

Madame Henry, who made a scene in Court, contradicted M. Bertulus, saying he was a Judas.

Colonel Picquart testified to how gradually the evidence had accumulated, absolving Captain Dreyfus, and inculpating Major Esterhazy.

COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The steamer Clan Mackay has collided with the steamer Orizaba in the Suez Canal.

The Clan Mackay was beached to prevent her sinking.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

A press communique issued to-day states that the Secretary of State has decided to exercise his power of purchasing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's undertaking next year, and formal notice to that effect has been served on the Company, both in London and in Bombay to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department:—Captain Searle, 9th Bombay Infantry, becomes Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda; Captain Roe, Queen's Own Madras Sappers, is reposted to Military employ from plague duty at Bangalore.

New rules for inspection of boilers in Berar are published.

Captain F. G. Baville is posted from leave as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

Lieutenant F. McConaghy is posted as Magistrate at Abu, vice Captain Bruce.

Military Department.—The following Captains, Indian Staff Corps are gazetted Majors, with effect from the 13th instant:—F. Campbell, G. H. Weller, H. J. Bremner, G. P. Ranken, C. P. Campbell, J. M. Fleming, W. W. Battiscombe, W. A. B. Dennys, J. Lanpen, W. H. Dobbie, N. C. Perkins, J. V. Agnew, T. H. Plumer, B. W. G. Alban, E. A. Kettlewell, C. G. F. Edwards, R. H. Twigg, H. Hamilton, J. R. Dunlop-Smith, R. H. Light, F. D. Repton, R. G. Egerton, R. F. H. Anderson, R. M. Maxwell, T. H. Bairnsfather, E. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, L. H. Newmarch, J. H. Smith, W. Thuillier, A. E. Stuart-Searle, E. J. Carter, L. E. Cooper, E. B. Barton G. F. Rowcroft, W. Prior, M. A. Kerr, D. C. Macintyre, A. R. Browning, A. Beale, C. H. C. Heyman, J. R. C. Colvin, W. J. R. Wickham, H. G. Sutton, and P. B. Vaughan.

The following retire from the service:—Colonels H. O. Woodhouse, with effect from the 1st instant; W. J. Morse, with effect from the 1st instant; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Young, with effect from the 30th May, and Captain W. F. M. Fraser, with effect from the 5th July.

A good service pension is conferred upon Colonel C. C. Brownlow *vice* General Champan, who has succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

Finance Department—Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Assistant Director-General, Post Offices, is granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. Knox-Homan officiating, and Mr. P. J. Gorman acting for Mr. Knox-Homan.

Public Works Department—Mr. A. B. Phelan officiates as Secretary to the Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. Beresford, on privilege leave; Mr. R. A. Molloy acting for Mr. Phelan.

Military Department.—Honorary Captains J. B. Maloney, Bombay, Assistant Surgeon, and W. H. Pitts, of the Bombay Public Works Department, retire from the service. Sergeant Tucker, of the Bombay Governor's Body-guard, receives the long service medal.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Sir George Luck, Commanding the Forces in Bengal, and Lady Luck visit Simla at the end of the current month, Sir George inspecting the various stations en route.

Colonel Gwatkin, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, succeeds Major Kemball as Secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association.

GUMATTI RAID AT DARGAI.

TWO KHATTAKS KIBLED.

After the Gumatti outlaws were turned out from Gumatti by the Isperkar Iashkar, in retiring on the morning of the 15th they carried off a large herd of camels, cattle, goats and sheep from Dargai in the Khattak portion of Kohat district, killing one Khattak herdsman and wounding two others. The remaining herdsmen followed up and warned the Umarzai Wasiris of Chappari, who turned out a strong pursuit party and engaged the outlaws and forced them to relinquish all their booty. One more Khattak was killed in this fight.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

RETROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS IN BENGAL MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

A large number of promotions in the Bengal Miscellaneous List, some of them with effect from as far back as April 1895, and to officers now retired are gazetted.

POLICE OFFICERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

SECRETARY OF STATES APPROVAL.

The Secretary of State has approved the formation of a Provident Fund for Officers of the Police Department, of and above the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, and rules are published for the same. The resolution states that the Government of India do not consider it desirable to make subscription to the fund obligatory for an officer already in the service, except when such officer, being already married or subsequently marrying, fails to make adequate provision for his family in other ways. Subscription will, however, be obligatory for those joining the department hereafter, while others may do as they please about it. The first subscriptions to the fund will be received on salaries becoming due on 1st October next.

MAIN POINTS IN THE RULES.

The main points in the rules for the Police Officers' Provident Fund are that subscriptions must be paid monthly and not be less than five per cent, nor more than ten per cent., of the salary; the amount to accumulate at four per cent. compound interest; and the total to become the absolute property of the depositor on retirement. Advances may be made under certain circumstances, such as sickness, against deposits, while Government reserves the right to reduce the rate of interest hereafter to a rate not less than half per cent. above that at which it is itself raising rupee loans in India. Deposits to go to the heirs of the depositor dies.

PLAGUE NOTIFICATION.

Bucharest declares six days' quarantine against arrivals direct from India.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

RANGOON, AUG. 18.

To-day all the accused soldiers with the exception of Martin, who is in hospital, were committed for trial at the Sessions by Major Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate. Two witnesses, examined to-day by Major Morse, Commanding the Battalion from April 24 to July 21, said, before Sullivan made his statement, notes of which were taken in the orderly room by the Adjutant, some men had been examined; amongst them Corporal Rodgers, accused. That was before the general examination of all the men on the first occasion. Rodgers denied being at the occurrence, but, after Sullivan's evidence was taken, Rodgers admitted he was there, but said he saw nothing. Witness told the Adjutant to note this point. Private Sullivan, recalled, said that in a previous statement he said he could not swear as to the order in which he said the accused assaulted the woman in the nullah: by that he meant he could not swear as to Coomber, whom he saw coming away. He swore as to Johnson, Thorpe, Martin, Rodgers, Boulter, and Goff, in this order, and he saw the woman shifted from the bank into the nullah by Rodgers and Martin with the help of two others. The Sessions open on the 21st, but the probable hearing of the outrage case will not begin until the 28th.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

TWO EUROPEANS ATTACKED.

POONA, AUG. 18.

There were 175 cases and 153 deaths recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 175: in Sukerwar 28 cases, 20 deaths; in Kasba 18 cases, 19 deaths; in Bhowani 19 cases, 8 deaths; in Nana 21 cases, 14 deaths; in Rahiwar 17 cases, 17 deaths; in Sudasiv and the Gunj 10 cases each; in Cantonment 42 cases, 24 deaths; in Wanowrie Bazar 8 cases; in Kamatipura 5, in Ghorpori 4; in the suburban area 8 cases; and in the district 25 cases, 6 deaths.

Two Europeans, Mr. Clarke and Miss O'Gorman, have been admitted into the Sassoon Hospital.

A SERVICE OF INTERCESSION.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Owing to the sad prevalence of plague a special service of intercession was enjoined by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, which was held in St. Mary's Church at evensong. The Governor and several Government servants were present. The church was well filled and the Lord Bishop gave a brief address. He took for his text Acts XI, 5: "Prayer was made without ceasing for the Church unto God". He dwelt upon the power of prayer in the early church at Jerusalem at the time when Peter was in prison. The Bishop said that the Christian people in India were placed in a position similar to that of the primitive church. They must follow their example and gather together in the presence of God. He had appointed a special day of intercession to pray for the removal of the pestilence. The members of their church had been wonderfully preserved amidst a terrible calamity, which has lighted upon this city of Poona. The greater part of the suffering, no doubt, was occasioned by sympathy. There were some who said that this plague had been sent as God's judgment, and that it would be taken away by God's power. The speaker said that a time like that was one in which men who had forgotten may learn once more to pray, when they see sufferings which are daily to be witnessed. He hoped that, though the sufferings of the poor plague-stricken ones were great, there would arise prayers unceasing to God, which would be to him a sweet savour.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

District Staff.—With reference to G. G. O No. 879 of 1899, Colonel Weir, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, *vice* Colonel Hay, I.M.S., transferred to the Civil Department temporarily.

Examinations.—The following officers of the Royal Artillery have passed in subject (*l*), Artillery, as stated against their names:—Lieutenants Short, distinguished; Barlow, passed; Evans, passed; Tyrell, distinguished; Tilney, passed.

Promotions.—The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second-Lieutenant Turner, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Postings.—Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Baker, on promotion to that rank from No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been posted to No. 16 Company, Western Division, R. A.

Captain Kemmis, R. A., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Corps of Artillery Militia, and is to proceed home as early as possible.

It has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief in India, that, in case of officers who obtain certificates in Army Signalling prior to qualifying in Semaphore Signalling, it will be optional to the Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, during his tour of inspection, to examine any officer desiring to qualify, recording the result in his certificate.

The attention of Officers Commanding Native Corps is directed to para. 14, section 20, Army Regulations, India, Volume 2 (Provisional Issue), and to the sixth India Article of War.

Every attested person, on being discharged from the military service, either to pension or with gratuity, as an invalid or under any circumstances, is to be furnished with a printed discharge certificate on India Form H. 231.

In continuation of Bombay Command Order No. 634, dated 23rd December 1898, it is notified for information that, in accordance with instructions contained in Bombay Command Order No. 490, dated 16th September, all telegrams issued in connection with the Uganda Regiment should be endorsed "Uganda Regiment" or "Uganda" and not "British East Africa"; the latter endorsement should only be used in connection with troops sent for service in British East Africa under instructions from the War Office.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and, under such arrangements as the General Officer Commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Lieutenant Oliver, Norfolk Regiment, on 28th March 1900; Captain Davies, Suffolk Regiment, on 16th February 1900; Captain Price, West Yorkshire Regiment, on 11th February 1900; Captain Hawkes and Lieutenant Kerrich, Welsh Regiment, in November 1899; Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Cary, Shropshire Light Infantry, on 20th January 1900.

In order to give effect to the orders of the War Office that depot reliefs should be so arranged that, as far as possible, officers intended for depots and those for service with companies should cross one another en route, the Lieutenant-General Commanding desires to draw particular attention to the following instructions:—Whenever an officer detailed for depot duty is selected to proceed home with parties of time-expired men or invalids, or when his departure to the port of embarkation has been otherwise arranged for by the General Officer Commanding the District in which he is serving, he will immediately report the same by telegraph to the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, stating at the same time the date of departure from Bombay of the troopship by which it is intended the officer should embark. In the event of anything occurring to prevent or delay such proposed embarkation of any officer, a notification will at once be similarly made by the Officer Commanding the station where the circumstance may occur.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 71 of 1898, it is notified that the rates of the following articles of Commissariat supply are as follows:—Flannel, 10 annas a yard; stockings (worsted) for women Rs. 6-14 per dozen, for children Rs. 5-4 per dozen.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Chenevix-French, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, one year; pension service, fourth year commenced 22d January.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under leave rules for the staff corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut. Lloyd, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for six months; pension service, tenth year commenced 9th November 1898.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—British Service.—Brigadier-General Barlow, 60 days, from 19th August, privilege leave in India.—Royal Artillery—Captain Gordon, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, 8 months, private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—First Class Assistant Surgeon Pais has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate in India.

First Class Assistant Surgeon De Souza, one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in Command Order No 271 of 1899.

Extensions.—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Holland, 16th Field Battery, from 10th October to 1st November 1899, on private affairs.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE scholarship just created in the Winchester High School in honour of Charlotte Yonge is a literary event which should have been received with a much larger recognition than has been accorded to it, for it commemorates in a way both appropriate and distinctive the work which this accomplished lady has carried on for the English-speaking race during the last half century. Here is a work of education for women of the better class. Above all she has raised the feminine standards—the standard of religion the standard of education, the standard of ethics, the standard of conduct, the standard of responsibility. When Charlotte Yonge began to write there was the danger that the young English gentlewoman might fall into a hopeless slough of conventionality and affectation. I say there was the danger. Those who remember certain characters in Thackeray, certain girls in the inferior novels of the Forties, will understand the depth and extent of that danger. It is not the "shrieking sisterhood" which has contributed to the elevation of girls—though we must acknowledge the fruits of their persistence—so much as Charlotte Yonge. "Be real," has been her one great lesson, continued from day to day. "Be real in your work, real in your religion real in purity of thought as well as of life, be real and strong." Charlotte Yong taught the girls of her generation, when they most needed the lesson, to throw aside the pretences, the affectations, the humilities, which caused women to be regarded as dolls. She taught them to scorn the trivial gossip of the small country town; she encouraged them to think for themselves. And in all her writings she has been always present herself in every page, a charming personality, full of sympathy and love and all sweet womanly gifts.

I am glad that they made the memorial take the form of a scholarship in the High School; we can put up a bust in the cathedral later on; it must be in her own—in Winchester—cathedral. A scholarship for girls is the best way of honouring the lifelong work of this lady. In the course of the subscription it was found that the young are not so enthusiastic over Charlotte Yonge's work as the middle-aged or the elderly. That is exactly what might have been expected, though at the time it was a surprise to many. The work is done; the higher levels are reached; the young enter into their heritage; they enjoy their wealth; and they ask not how it came. Do such treasures, they might ask, grow under every hedge? Are religion, culture, art, beauty, learning, high thought, picked like wild flowers here and there by any or by all? This kind of wealth is like all other kinds; the worker accumulates; he creates his riches; he leaves all to his heirs, who never understand by what hard labour, what intelligence, what forethought, what sacrifice of pleasure and society the treasure has been amassed. The grandchildren of Charlotte Yonge's generation know not what they owe to her or what they have inherited by her work.

At the function, the Bishop of Winchester spoke admirably and with good taste, and without exaggeration, yet truthfully, when he reminded the assemblage of the enormous and most beneficial influence which this writer has exercised not only on girls, but on young men noticing especially that remarkable group of Oxford men of which William Morris and Burne Jones were the most conspicuous. Speaking of a much more obscure group, I could myself mention a company of men also young—once upon a time—on whom the books of Charlotte Yonge possessed a strange magnetic influence. They raised the ideals of womanhood, which is always and excellent thing for young men. They had also a profound effect in matters belonging to religon, especially in the conduct of the services of the church. They helped more than the present generation would believe in the revival of a more hopeful faith, illustrated and strengthened by a service more cheerful. Also, they helped to drive into the back-ground the old penitential service; the despair which Calvinism produced in the minds of those who could think and reason; the gloom which then distinguished the professionally "serious." And, oh! dear me, my reader, if you could remember, as I remember, the severities of that penitential service; the solemn assurances of that Calvinist preacher as to the extremely limited number of the Elect; the long-drawn wail of misery which they called a hymn; you would feel, as I feel, overflowing with gratitude to one who did so much to drive away those Spectres of Hopelessness and Despair.

At last there appears to be some chance of a pension scheme on a broad and comprehensive plan. It will be proposed, we are told, to give a pension of 5s. a week to all people over sixty-five who want it. There are to be exceptions; persons who have ever received parish relief are not to expect any pensions. This is ridiculous on the face of it. How about a person who was born and educated in a workhouse? Will that fact disqualify him? What about accident, or long illness, which may drive a man to seek parish relief? Is misfortune to make a man an exception? Is he to be punished for disasters which are not due to his own sins? Of course these exceptions will all be swept away when the Bill comes to be discussed. Meantime here are a few simple figures, a proximate only, for the sake of clearness. There are roughly 700,000 old paupers in the country and 100,000 able-bodied adult paupers. They cost on an average £11 a head, or 4s. 3d. a week. If this army of 700,000 get 5s. a week, the additional burden will be £1, 365,000. We may set off, against this burden, the demolition, at last, of the abominable workhouse; we shall be able to give our serious attention to the able-bodied adult paupers; we shall deal with them in small bodies, by twos and threes; perhaps we shall even make farms for them—If we have the sense to copy the example of the Salvation Army.

For my own part I back back to the deferred pension. To the middle class I say, "Endow your daughters. If possible, endow your wife as well with a deferred pension." To the young working man—he does not hear me; he will not listen to anyone on the subject—I would say, "While you are yet young put by so much a week for a deferred pension." The working man will not save, or consider the future, or deprive himself of any present pleasure—which is real—for a future—which is dubious. But the middle-class people do hear; and when I consider the crowding and the competition and the struggle for every kind of work among girls of the present day, I am fain to call aloud, and to cease not calling, upon their parents to endow them, while there is yet time, with the deferred pension.

Last Saturday, while the heat was at its fiercest, we ran away; we took train—rather we took an oven—which conveyed us to the seaside place called Felixstowe. I had never been there before, and I like it. Although on the east coast, it stands in a bay, and has a southern outlook. It is a new place; there are a great many redbrick houses; there is a good shore; there is a cliff and a promenade upon the cliff; there are pleasant walks; there are golf links; I saw no German bands or any niggers; there is at least one excellent hotel by the sea where you are waited on by neat-handed Phillis—the Suffolk variety—who is much better for the purpose than the kind made in Germany. At this time of year there are flowers in profusion. All along the east coast the hedges are lovely. The garden of this hotel is simply a dream of beauty; there is a vegetable garden attached. I suppose the people staying in the hotel ought not to wander among the strawberry beds, but I did. Here there are lanes lined with lavender; there are beds of every kind of sweet herb; it is such a garden as Bacon himself would have loved. Across the fields there is a tumbledown church patched up in the funniest way with brick. The beach is of sand and shingle—it is too far north for the Essex mud; people bathe out of square huts, in which they also sit for the shade; there are boats, and there is fishing; there are yachts; the bay runs so far inland that we are removed from the grand procession of ships on which one gazes every day at Aldeburgh, twelve miles north. This is a drawback. But it is quiet a quiet place, which is its chief charm. No flaring posters or theatrical announcements of any kind adorn the walls; wherever there is a shady seat somebody is slumbrously reposing; it is a drowsy land, a land of afternoon; it is a place where one may forget London in twenty-four hours, and put away all thoughts of work for four or five weeks, without fear of remorse. I mean to visit Felixstowe again; perhaps in the halcyon days—the still, soft mid-winter days, when, according to the old legend, all nature is hushed and awed and silent in contemplation of the great event of Christmas.

When one is so distinguished as to demand a biography after his decease, why must that biography always take the form of two thick royal octavo volumes? And why must that biography be stuffed with irrelevant let us? Or, if the letters seem necessary at the first appearance, why cannot they be cut down or taken out for the cheaper edition? Letters may be the most delightful form of literature; in his letters a man may reveal himself as he is, without any pretence or concealment, and unconsciously. On the other hand, letters may be and at this time are, for the most part perfunctory, undistinguished, and formal. I have been reading a biography put in this conventional two-volume form with the inclusion of all the letters, distinctive, informing, and the reverse. It is the biography of a very distinguished person; in his life there was little incident; his letters are of little consequence. The world wanted to know how this man spent his life; how he talked; what he thought of this and of that; what were his religious opinions; who were his intimate friends; what was his personal character. The biographer should present the world with these facts. It wants no more; the rest either appeals to curiosity or is tedious.

Consider, for instance, any recent preacher, writer, scholar, divine that you please. Give him a name yourself. His life was throughout calm, and without adventure—the life of a student in his study. He went to Cambridge, he took a good degree, he became Fellow and Lecturer; he received ecclesiastical preferment; he wrote learnedly; he preached persuasively; he became popular with the best people; he became a dean; he became a bishop; he married, perhaps a little too late, an estimable lady whose sociable position helped him; he had children; he was happy in his domestic relations; he presently suffered physical pains; he suffered bereavements; he died. There is the man's life in outline. But this is the kind of life which offers irresistible attractions to the biographer. Nothing less than the conventional two volumes will do for him; he stuffs the work with letters about as relevant as the famous epistles of Mr. Pickwick to Mrs. Bardell. Now, a short life, presenting a clearly outlined figure of the man as he was, without the dreary baggage of letters, would be far more profitable and more attractive. But this the biographer, generally a person who takes himself very seriously, cannot understand. He must have the conventional two volumes in which to sprawl, otherwise he cannot do justice to the subject or to himself.

Great were the blessings of living at a time when offices were given by influence and favour. The history of the Hon. Elizabeth Harriet Grieve, who flourished in 1773-74, illustrates the favourite method by which our ancestors endeavoured to secure snug places. It was by bribery and the back stairs. This lady, who said that she was first cousin to Lord North, second cousin to the Duke of Grafton, nearly related to Lady Fitzroy, and a personal friend of Lord Guilford and Charles James Fox, drove about the town in a handsome chariot with footmen; she called at great houses, that is to say, her chariot stopped at the doors of great houses, she received great people at her own house, notably Charles James Fox; she also condescended to receive smaller people. The latter gave her large sums of money, in return for which she promised them places. One was to be clerk in the Victualling Office; one was to be a Court waiter; one was to be clerk in the Admiralty; one was to be a "settled tidesman;" another was to have anything that happened to be going. Charles Fox assisted, unwittingly, at spreading the belief in the lady's powers and promises because he frequently drove to her lodgings, went in, and left his carriage outside for all the world to see. The reason was not friendship, but interest. He, too, received promises. He was at the moment impecunious. The lady promised him a West Indian heiress, with £60,000. He called daily to inquire after his heiress with all the eagerness of a young lover. Alas! the heiress was never visible; she was even reported to be laid up with small-pox. His visits were so useful to the Honourable Elizabeth that she actually lent Fox £300, a step which naturally made him believe still more firmly in the West Indian. Of course, when the expectant tidesman and others found that there was nothing for them, they went to Bow-street and saw the magistrate. It came out, on investigation, that the lady was not any sense honourable; that she was not related to any great people; that her history was a mass of lies; and that she was nothing more than an ex-convict recently returned from Virginia. One of the complainants was a Quaker. Elizabeth said that she could not possibly keep her promise to this man on account of his immorality. This excuse did not serve her. They kept her in prison for a twelvemonth—the delay is not explained—and then sent her to the plantations for seven years. And so the Honourable Elizabeth Harriet Grieve disappears, and others—many others—take her place, and sell to the credulous places in Cloudland, offices in Far Cathay, and posts of honour and profit attached to the King's castles in Spain.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 28

THERE has within the last few days been an extension of Royal patronage to free-wheels. The latest convert to this system of pedalling is His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Princess Victoria has also specified a free wheel on her new cycle. The Connaught family have been enthusiastic free-wheelers for many months, and the Princess Christian has a modern free-wheeled tricycle with back pedalling brake, all complete, this foot-acted brake not being applied to the rims, as is the case with back pedalling brakes on bicycles, but to a drum encircling the balance gear, centrally, on the axle.

A magnificent ride has been accomplished by H. Green on the far famed old coach road from London to Bath. He did the double distance of 212 miles for the out and home journey in 12 hrs. 12 mins. 29 secs., under the modern system of unpaced record, that is without the shelter of any assistants. As an individual performance such a ride is eloquent indeed, far more so than even fine performances in which a big discount has to be allowed for the help of motor, or other pacing. It is open to anyone to go alone; it is more powerfully demonstrative of merit in man and machine for his ride to be unaided. Green's ride was on a machine with a auxiliary hand gear, by means of which the handle-bar is used as a rocking lever to drive the front wheel with a bevel gear independently of the pedalling which takes place as well in the ordinary way.

Quite the most extraordinary freak-cycle that has been seen for some time has lately made its appearance. It has a wind motor on the front wheel. A fan with several sails revolves with gearing connected to the wheel. The idea is that even head winds shall be turned to good account. The rushing blast shall blow the fans, the fans shall fly round and drive the wheel, and the stronger the wind the faster the cycle shall be! In fact one only has to face a gale for this wind motor to propel one at a furious speed. So the claimant fancies, but the fallacy of it all is not very deeply hidden. It is not long since an ingenious inventor took out a patent for fixing an electric dynamo to the front wheel. The machine was to drive the dynamo. This in turn conveyed a current to an electric motor on the rear wheel and so the machine was to be driven. Such is the latest development of the long-sought-for ideal of perpetual motion. The sweet simplicity of the fallacious bent crank is nothing to this.

It is almost a pity that our championships were not decided before our representatives were selected for Montreal to appear at the World's Championships. H. W. Payne has now two years running, won the 25 miles English championship, and is generally credited with being a better middle distance man than the delegate Cherry, who has gone to Canada to represent England. A. S. Ingram scored a second victory also in the five miles championship.

Prosecutions of cyclists in this country are well known to be more often of the nature of persecutions than an even handed administration of justice. Nor are instances wanting from week to week in support of this contention. At Liverpool, a magistrate told one defendant that he did not care what speed he went, two or three miles an hour was too much, if it endangered the safety of pedestrians. This is a sound view to say that safety, not speed, is the chief factor of the situation, but surely two or three miles an hour can never be unsafe. It is only a pedestrian's pace and if the rider got off and walked he would be no slower, nor would he take up less space. Of course, the man was fined. So was another who offered medical evidence of his incapacity for speed, while at another court, a rider was fined £5 for riding at a speed of twelve miles an hour and almost riding over two children. No account was taken of the skill displayed in avoiding the children. That "almost" makes the charge ridiculous. Still the record is held by the policeman who deposed that he saw a lot of cyclists scorching after a motor cycle at 30 miles an hour, and by the aid of a passing omnibus, he managed to over-take some of the offenders. He was believed and they were fined.

The volunter competitions at Risley now include annually, a prize for cyclist sections. Four men from each competing corps have to ride about a 5 mile, fire ten rounds, and complete the whole performance in a ten minutes time limit. One of the teams of the Galloway Rifles proved the winners, with a score of 150 points, but it was rather a disappointment to the 26th Middlesex, the only exclusively cycling volunteer battalion, to find itself last of the fourteen competitors. The 26th, are more efficient as cyclists than marksmen, and have often demonstrated their value in manœuvres. They will have to train on to save themselves from such inferiority at the target, compared with cycling sections from not exclusively cycling regiments.

In the whole history of litigation arising under the laws affecting patents, there have never been so many attempts to prove a patent invalid, or such complete demonstration that it is sound and secure, as in the Welch patents controlled by the Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd. Action after action has been heard and taken by dissatisfied objectors to appeal without avail, and now a House of Lords decision has finally affirmed the validity of the patents and beyond the Lords there is no other tribunal.

Now that rim-brakes are becoming so popular, it is more necessary than ever for the wheelman, who thinks of adopting this form of brake, to pay particular attention to the rims. There is no part of a machine more important. Unless these are strong and reliable, it is impossible for a good machine to result. The Dunlop-Welch rim is noted for its great strength, and besides, is light and absolutely true. It is built to resist all strains that may be put upon it under all ordinary conditions.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played this evening on the Cooperage Ground between the Rovers and the Shropshire Light Infantry. Kick off at 5-30.

The following team will represent the Rovers.

C Howson	}	Goal.
G Walton	}	Backs.
W Scrutton	}	
J Strang	}	Half-backs.
F Parker	}	
W J Saunders	}	
W B Latta	}	
R M Preston	}	Forwards.
W Manning	}	
F A Thomas	}	
P Fischer	}	

BMOBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT.

A MATCH was played between these teams on the Cooperage, last night, when the Poona teams were easily victorious by three goals to none. The soldiers played at a great pace, and at half time the Bombay teams were simply dead beat. They passed with accuracy, outfaced their rivals, and from start to finish maintained the offensive. For the Gymkhana Hunter at back was conspicuous, his defence being very sound. Ross at centre half back and a new player at centre forward also scored was lightly from the beginning, who could not go the pace.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

THERE are times when we brood more than ordinary over the crumpled rose-leaves in our lives. At those moments, indeed, the rose-leaves are very much of the consistence of granite boulders. Turn and twist our weary minds as we may, peace, which the Czar desires almost to his own extinction, refuses to be ours, woo we it ever so sweetly. Sometimes our inner consciousness insists on reviewing the short-comings of our relations, and, just because they are near relations and that we can mentally walk round them and see all their faults, we know there is no chance of improving them until they are improved off the face of the earth. Why, oh why, is Jack so hatefully high-spirited, so ready to enjoy himself, that he cannot realise how we are oppressed with many cares which we mutely wish he would share, or, indeed, with no desire to be selfish, which we think he might take on his own shoulders, that too often only make with catching laughter. Or else it is another intimate, who never looks out into the bright world, but eventually turns his eyes on his own inter-economy, watching its efforts to sustain his miserable life. No wonder it does the work badly, glared at unceasingly by those gloomy eyes, and grumbled at and suspected at every development of its elaborate system. We long to tell that man that, if he would mind the business Providence has allotted to him in the scheme of creation—or destruction,—his own concealed works would have a chance of manufacturing good instead of indifferent health. Now all this time I'm not really thinking of these people. I often have meditated bitterly on them, and will do it again, but I am subjectively worried about the cook. I reason with him; I bring him back in vain to first principles—that is, in my own mind. He does not, know, get near a principle of any sort, first or high, though he has and acts up to his own sense of duty to himself, which has as enlarged a scope as that of the most unfettered Free Trade. I know well that no one is a Mem Sahib, and a persevering, querulous one at that (if there be such), has any right to find fault with a cook, and dissect his moral nature. But as I have lived in a chummery, and borne the brunt of "giving order" for the lot, and also of realising how that order could be evaded and yet kept, I am qualified to speak. Do I not know that Antone, while bringing what items he was told from the bazaar, skilfully managed to benefit vicariously by them all, leaving to me and my compeers what he did not care to annex. From soup-meat to sweets all is more or less inverted: not that we don't get our dishes in formal and careful procession; but, suppose "Oliver" soup is the order, the meat only remains an inappreciable time in the water intended for our soup-plates, while Antone has a particularly good curry that day. If it be vegetable soup, he benefits likewise and we lack. An appeal to him, either to leave the meat out altogether, or to leave it in for just half an hour longer, is met by a look of injured innocence, or a remark that the meat is of a specially juiceless quality, and he'll bring more next time, which does not meet the case, though it swells the account and riles our temper. Then he demands and gets butter for making toasts in such quantities that the signs of a buffalo ought to rouse his remorse; yet he buys piles of fat, and with toat objectionable article he makes our nice Craigie toast (the only one he ever imitates), and the rest. We are helpless again; we pay for butter and we pay for the fat, and he appropriates the butter, and leaves us to enjoy the thing he knows we loathe. We detect him again and again, in vain, in vain. He is very fond of suggesting a milk pudding, when he sees we can't think of the name of a high-wrought one. It is simply because he wants the milk, and will be so happy putting us off with egg and water and something to solidify it. Consequence: he gets the lot, for we reject it at sight. Why are peas never, or hardly ever, cooked enough in India? Simply because Antone wants the reversion of them. Why will he right through the year build up a mixture worse than paste on every vegetable that offers any excuse for disguise? He must know it is reducing the poor vegetable to a shuddering horror—so, that's what he reduces us to—the vegetable is dead and buried under a hideous pall. He makes—after the fashion of the country—flour and water do "budli" for all the high official sauces that should be in their place. The items that go up to make the real Master of the hotel he cunningly lays aside to enrich his own menu. He is a man of resource. The result is that you have to pay for the thing you want and don't get, for the thing he wants and gets, and for the thing you don't want but get. Any one can see that you must be heavily mulcted and ill-fed all the time. Mathematically fixed, daresay one of the three things above is contained in one of the others, but I never was good at mathematics. I don't like wrangling; that's the reason I submit to the cook. But it does not prevent me from grumbling after such and longing to outwit him. If can't be done. He has nothing to do all day but to spoil the food and cook the accounts, and he does both with a Napoleonic concentration of purpose, which deserves and attains success. If he did not know any better I could hope to teach him. But he does know how to do the things properly. If I have friends to dinner, he can cook the food almost as well as the accounts: the latter, of course, a little better from long practice. He knows we shall forgive the multiplication of pice on those occasions, and takes care to recoup himself for his trouble. However it's no use being unhappy. If I can't make Antone logical—I don't dream of honesty—I need not betray my own weakness. I am sometimes inclined to dissolve the chummery and try what effect a Mem Sahib would have in defeating his devices. That would be a very adequate *motif* and I should set out to discover her, if I felt quite sure. She would not fail, or become in time one of those people I am doomed to grumble about.

C.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. GRAHAM, 20th Hussars, has applied for permission to retire from the service on a pension.

In future the letter "Q." will be shown in the regimental pages of the Indian Army List opposite the names of all officers qualified for tactical fitness for command.

Captain A. F. Randolph, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Rangoon, *vice* Captain F. G. Davies whose tenure has expired.

Colonel J. W. H. Potts, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in India.

Colonel N. Rochfort, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred from India to the Home establishment.

Lee-Metfords will in future be issued to British Cavalry regiments in India for match shooting purposes.

The title of "District Recruiting Officer" will in future give place to "Recruiting Staff Officer for Sikhs" (or Dograhs, &c., as the case may be).

Mr. Price, Civilian Mechanic, Cossipore Factory, is appointed a specialist for the repair and adjustment of the Scotts sights on the McKomeiter's gun and breech fittings; and goes home for six months' special instruction.

CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *vs.* EASTERN CABLE COMPANY.

A MATCH was played between the above teams at Colaba, on Thursday, and resulted in a win for the R. A. by 100 runs.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gunner Potten, b Mason	19
Gunner Pooler, run out	23
Lieut. Riddell, b King	9
Sergt-Major Ward, c Shears b Blunt	1
Lieut Blathwayt, not out	52
Bombr Pearce, c Blunt, b King	4
Capt Coxhead, c Shears b Blunt	3
Sergt Guynas, not out	26
Capt Mangowan	Did not bat.
Gunner Jones	
Sergt Mattey	
Extras	8
Total	*160

*Innings declared closed.

EASTERN CABLE COMPANY.

Blunt, c Jones, b Potten	18
Spilling, c and b Potten	9
Mason, c Pearce, b Mattey	0
A Thomas, c Riddell, b Mattey	3
Shears, b Potten	10
H Thomas, c Blathwayt, b Potten	4
W King, b Potten	2
Barry, c Magowan, b Mattey	1
M King, c Ward, b Mattey	0
Royal, b Mattey	0

with a madman on a four-foot square rock, with a swirling, raging torrent rising rapidly to their feet. The position is hardly tenable, but fortunately before they are swept to their destruction the mystery of the young man's secret misery is happily solved, and though death is literally round the corner, his heart leaps high with hope. After this it is nothing surprising that the waters should rush backwards and deposit him in the least likely place. The old Irish nurse is the best character in the book. She does nothing impossible and speaks and acts in the most natural manner. The author has undoubtedly drawn her from life and drawn her well.

IN QUAINT EAST ANGLIA, by T. West Carnie: (Greening and Co., 20, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London.) This is an excellent guide to the choice of ground for a wandering holiday. The writer knows and delights in every village from Harwich to Hunstanton, inland or on the coast, and describes their different charms with a light and happy touch. Whether he is on the Yarmouth Links, struggling with a tough hole and taking fourteen to it, or searching for traditions of Constable's pictures at East Bergholt, or enjoying the sunset over red-roofed Woodbridge, or sitting under the fragrant wisteria at "The Crape" Hotel at Harwich, eating lobsters at Sheringham, or trying to rouse old reminiscences in new, fashionable Cromer, or wooing sleep on the Broads "to the sweetest of musical accompaniments, the lapping of the water against the boat," with a crew—for a twenty-five ton Yacht—of two watermen, the skipper, and the Lord High Everything Else who, "can smoke his pipe, peel potatoes, slack the jib and cargo on an animated conversation all at once. He is both cook and steward; and from the tiniest of galleys for'ard produces dishes that would send the shades of the Savoy to a premium, and coffee that would make an Arab turn back when within sight of Mecca," or bending and breaking his back looking for real bits of amber on the shore at Aldeburgh, or peeping into the sea at Dunwich to discover the old Churches said to be engulfed there, or in happy Thorpe where as yet is neither grave-yard or doctor, or digging for ancient flint arrow-heads near Brandon, the writer infects you with a desire to seize on Bradshaw and start off to East Anglia on your very next holiday, to visit as many of these haunts as time will allow.

SHADOWS: or Glimpses of Society, by Ernest Martin: (Greening and Co., 20, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London.) The title of this collection of gloomy stories is well-chosen. The procession of shadows grows in realism and repulsiveness as it passes before us. Mr. Hart unflinchingly holds the mirror up to Society as he conceives it. But surely he must be wrong. The men and women we meet are not all heartless or all bad. In these sketches they are unjustifiably vulgar as well. Therefore we may venture to hope that their morals are as much maligned as their manners. If the stories are meant to do duty as Tracts and to warn people away from an incredibly bad abyss of horrors, they may serve some good purpose. No one in his senses, however tempted, would want to imitate any one of the characters. The evil lines are so repellantly black and uninviting that even those who find the narrow path tiresome would absolutely decline to travel by these very broad and dark roads.

ST. NICHOLAS for August is brimful of entertainment for its young readers. The fact that vacation brings ample reading hours is not forgotten by the editor. The "Lakerim Boys" are still tireless in work and play, specially the latter. "Betty" is enjoying her new life and is on the look-out for a sister to adopt. "Quicksilver Sue" deserves her name more than ever. "The Rough-Riders" have just been disbanded and gone to their homes, after an exciting Cuban campaign. The story of "Trinity Bells" reaches a most interesting point. Besides all these good things, there are jolly verses, clever experiments, an account of the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, a description of a spirited game of Lacrosse, and crowds of pictures, many of them better even than usual, and that is saying a great deal.

BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the Company, together with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1899. The total number of bales pressed at your Presses at Palej and Agra, amounts to 17,763 and 11,250 bales, against 20,862 and 12,657 turned out last year. The joint-working agreement at Agra was concluded by all the press Companies for one year beginning from 1st December, 1898, to 30th November, 1899, at the rate of Rs. 3-6-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies. The total pressing under the combination amounted to 23,548 bales, of which your Company's factory pressed 7,688 bales. From the statement of accounts attached, it will be seen that the total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs. 18,421-1-0, including the sum of Rs. 1,860-2-5 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 1,000-0-0 to depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 3,000-0-0 to reserve fund account and from the balance they recommend a tax a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 12,000-0-0. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300-0-0 be paid to the employees of the Company, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,121-0-0 to be carried over to next year's account. Your Press buildings have been insured as under:—The Palej Press building at Rs. 12,000-0-0. The Agra Press building at Rs. 14,000-0-0. The engines, boilers and machinery of your factories at Palej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas and Lukhmidas Vussonjee, two of your directors, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, was declared. Two of the directors, Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas and Lukhmidas Vussonji, who retired by rotation were re-elected. The meeting also sanctioned a bonus of Rs. 300 to be distributed amongst the employees of the Company. Mr. Motiram Haridas was reappointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, secretaries and managers for the satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the year under report. A vote of thanks to the chairman, concluded the business before the meeting.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns—Introit 1, 313 and 164.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.—Hymns 533, 254 and 12. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 8½ a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 1, 26 and 171.
8 a.m.—Nuptial Cantata (Mortbecke)—Hymns 568, 185 and 324.
5 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 246, 340 and 259.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Rev. F. Goodwin (of Kolar).
6 p.m.—Revs. C. G. Craggs (of Bangalore).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour (open to all.)

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-3 a.m.—Rev. C. G. Craggs.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. Goodwin.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 40 1-4. Hymns 3, 155 and 301.
6 p.m.—Collection for Foreign Missions of the Church of Scotland. Psalm 43 5. Hymns 103 1st tune, 109 1st tune, and 113. Anthem—The Lord is my Shepperd—MacFarron.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 235, 257 and 301. Psalm 121, tune 69.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 4, 178 and 184.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 223, 270 and 285.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns, 273, 172 and 107.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 291 and 178.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 235, 271 and 277.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Kemble.
10 a.m.—Catechising and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon as at

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 181 and 182.
6 p.m.—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 182, 183, 179 and 184.

THE AFRIKANDER AND HIS IDEAL.

MR. EARNEST GLANVILLE writes as follows:—There are indications, at the moment of writing that the Transvaal has at last seen the shadow of the sword suspended over South Africa. The work of passing the sham Franchise Bill was suddenly suspended, and the Fathers took secret counsel among themselves, as to the advisability of conceding the minimum of reforms suggested by Sir Alfred Milner. There is every prospect that the margin between the Volksraad's proposals and the High Commissioner's minimum, will be so narrow that it will hold no pretext for war. Granted so much—is there any prospect of finality between England and the Transvaal?

To my mind it is almost certain that the crisis will recur in an even more acute form, within a couple of years. For these reasons: The question is not one between the Uitlanders and the Burghers, but between the Paramount Power and Afrikander Nationalism, and it is clear to any one acquainted with the tenacity with which the Boers hold to a purpose, that the slow but sure growth of a Dutch national spirit will not be checked by Mr. Chamberlain's diplomatic success. The victories gained by the Transvaal Boers in 1880 over several weak British forces crystallised the vague aspirations of the Dutch throughout South Africa, and ever since there has been a distinct political movement to wards the goal of an Afrikander Republic. "The first step was the formation of the famous Afrikander Bond in the Cape Colony, an organisation which at once galvanised the hitherto indifferent Boer colonists into an active and united group, with one leader, one tongue, one policy, and one flag, in prospect. I was present at the opening of the first Bond branch in a certain district of the Cape. The chairman of the Branch was a middle aged Boer who was so stout that he could not stir from the stoep of his little homestead except in the saddle, and being a keen sportsman he even followed partridges on horseback. I can recall the look of helpless surprise on his broad good-honoured face when our party of about twenty Britishers hitched their bridles over the fence poles and trooped into his best "kamber." We routed all his arguments defeated his resolutions, and retired well pleased. Within a fortnight notice was issued that another branch would be opened, and this time, when we reached the rendezvous which was on a different farm we saw rows and rows of saddles festooning the white walls, and discovered on entry that we were this time outnumbered by nearly two to one. The Branch was formed, the officers appointed, and to our intense disgust our own leader, quite confounded by the arguments of a clever Dutchman, capitulated, and signed the sheet as a Bondman. He was one of the few hundred Britishers who became members of the Bond. How the Boers did laugh, and how the young nieces—every Dutch girl is niece by courtesy—now they did giggle, as in their very best dresses they prepared the hospitable board for friends and opponents. We rode home discomfited. That was in 1880; since then the Bond has widened, inch by inch, the breach between Boer and English in town, in country, in dorp and in village.

A LITTLE INCIDENT.

I may describe a little incident which occurred at that time. An English farmer was riding home late at night when, after the old friendly relations existing between men of the veld, he hitched reins at a Boe-homestead, and entered the guest-chamber without knocking. As he filled the doorway, standing over six feet, the sounds of laughter he had heard outside, ceased, and to his astonishment he saw the room was filled with men, most of them squatting against the wall and all smoking. "Goeden Daag," he said and shook the flabby Dutch shake all round. Then he filled his pipe, and leaned against the door. Once again the noise swelled, and as he stood, listening, he found that the young Boers were parcelling out among themselves the farms all around owned by English men. At last they came to his farm, and there was a keen dispute between two claimants to his broad acres. He knocked the ashes out of his pipe and put in a word himself. "I am" he said, in Dutch, "interested in your conversation. You have been good enough to divide up my farm and the farms of my friends among yourselves. That is nice for you. But just think. You know, I can shoot."

"Ja, Mynheer, we know that well."

"I have three sons, you know they can shoot."
"Ja, Mynheer."
"Good, you know so-and-so, and so-and-so," naming several others, "you know they can shoot straight."
"Ja, Ja."
"Well, you don't suppose that we will allow you to take our farms without fighting for them. Another word. We British hold the ports. Is that not so?"
"It is so."
"Good. If you raise a finger, we bring in thousands of guns. See; we give those guns to the Kaffirs, who don't love you, and when it comes to taking farms; perhaps, you may lose yours. See."
"Mij Gott, Mynheer, you will never give guns t those slegter Kaffirs."
"Why not! You propose to take our farms in case of war, because you think we are few and you are many But the farms are our living, and we will hold them by any means."

The young Boers stood up, shook hands all round and went solemnly out into the night, to ride home and think over this new and disgusting point.

The domestic, or

INTERNAL POLICY OF THE BOND,

has been reactionary, its inter-colonal policy has been subservient to the Transvaal. On securing power, one of its first acts was to stop Government-assisted emigration to the Cape, whereas the first business of Canadian and Australian Governments has always been to attract emigrants. The idea, of course, was to keep down the British population. Its other measures have been to increase the tax on bread, and food-tuffs imported, and abolish the excise duty on brandy, made chiefly by Western Boer vine-growers. Its second act was to pass a law, giving equal rights with the English tongue to the "Taal," and its latest step has been to abolish the terms "On Her Majesty's Service," from Government paper, and to substitute "On The Public Service." It is, however, in intercolonial policy that we find the most striking indication of the tendency of the Afrikander Bond policy. In 1880, the Cape (British) Colony was the predominant partner in the South African Confederacy, today it is the Transvaal which is courted by the others.

In the various difficulties which have arisen between England and the Transvaal, the Cape Government, under the sway of the Bond has sided with the republic. Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Bond, has on different occasions stood in relation to the Transvaal in the position of the "Friend of the Court," and Mr. Schreiner, the present Cape Premier, has never lost an opportunity of agreeing with the interpretation placed upon the Convention of 1884 by Dr. Leyds, Transvaal State Secretary. Mr. Sobhreiner has openly declared against the stand taken by Mr. Chamberlain, in refusing to submit the terms of the Convention to arbitration. And all the time the Bond organs have maintained a campaign in the *fact* distinctly friendly to the Transvaal and hostile to British interests. The letter recently written by Mr. Schreiner to the Bond organ, in which he, to the intense disgust of the British in the colony, flouted Sir Alfred Milner, is the latest instance of the part played by the Bond in supporting the claims of the Transvaal. While one section of the Cape white population has been openly coquetting with the Transvaal, the Dutch Free State has, in sympathy with the drift of Afrikander sentiment, been drawing closer the ties between it and the sister republic, beginning first of all with closer commercial relations and ending with a treaty, offensive and defensive.

To all intent, the Dutch in the Cape, the Free State, and the Transvaal, are a family group, closely united by religion and by domestic ties. President Kruger himself is of Cape birth, the Presidents of the Free State have been Cape Dutchmen, many of the officers and burghers, and soldiers in the Transvaal are from the Cape. The ties that connect them are very close. As "One Land," the Cape organ of the Bond, recently admitted, "blood is thicker than water, and the Cape Afrikanders sympathise with their brethren in the Transvaal." Beyond this, the Dutch throughout South Africa have been armed with weapons supplied by the Transvaal Government, and there can be no doubt that there has been frequent communication on military lines between the leaders in the Transvaal, and the prominent Afrikanders in the Cape, and it is a fact of some significance, that the Bond Government in the Cape has been studiously starving the Volunteers and Regular force, the C. M. R.—by keeping them short of guns, ammunition and equipment. United, the Boers in the Cape, Free State, and Transvaal could place 120,000 men in the field; but it must be understood that the Cape Dutch have not the same fighting spirit that undoubtedly burns in the Transvaal burghers who are made of stouter stuff; and their virtue as fighting units should be placed very low.

I stated that the difficulty that faced England in South Africa was the

BOER NATIONAL SENTIMENT,

and I believe I am right in again stating that no settlement of the Uitlanders' grievances will for long close the door to trouble in South Africa. The Boer movement towards cohesion will continue on the present lines until some circumstance arises presenting a favourable opportunity, such a circumstance as the return to power in England of the Liberals, when the Transvaal will certainly take a course of action to bring the entire Dutch party into line, with the view of throwing off the British claim as Paramount Power.

How can this danger be minimised? To my mind, the best way to put a perpetual check on the Boer aspirations, is for England to establish a strong military training camp in Natal, which would serve both as a reminder to Boer intriguants, and as a finishing school for young soldiers, for service in India. On the plateaux of Natal, or preferably on the grassy uplands of Zululand, there are admirable sites for the formation of a large permanent camp, with wide stretches of open veld for manœuvres under conditions that would acclimatise the soldiers for the Indies. A strong permanent staff of non-commissioned officers could be maintained, with the privilege of working the soil in well selected allotments near the camp.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Floriline being continued in use for a few days, the enamel starts, its cuticles to the taste, and new grossing wilted discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. at all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. JOSEPH JACOBS writing to the *St. James's Budget* says: One of the difficulties about this Transvaal crisis is the utter absence of reliable statistical details as to its white population. Where nothing is definitely known there is an admirable chance afforded for the guesswork of interested politicians. In this particular instance they have taken advantage of their luck to its fullest extent. The interesting point is, that both sides in the controversy have had an interest in wildly exaggerating the number of Uitlanders—the Uitlanders themselves in order to enhance their hardship in being unrepresented, and the Boers in order to hold out the argument that they would be swamped if they afforded representation. Quite apart from such prepossessions, the tendency of all estimates, as every practised statistician knows, is to exaggerate numbers, and the majority of the statistics on which both sides rely are, in the present instance, pure and simple estimates, i. e., mere guesses.

There are, however, two cases in which we have actual counted numbers instead of mere estimates, and with the aid of these it is possible to check the exaggerations of both sides. These are, the number of burghers for 1899 actually entered upon the Field Cornets' books, and the white population of Johannesburg given in a census in 1896, and it is toterably easy, with the aid of both these figures, to show at least how exaggerated are the figures resorted to on either side to raise hopes and fears. Take the case of the Boers. Their burghers—i. e. males over sixteen—have been entered on the books to the number of 29,457. It has been calmly assumed that these are all the Boer males of that age, and adopting the usual statistical multiplier of 3·8 to give the total population, this works out to about 80,000. But we know how rarely, even in the best organised States, the number of voters at all approximates to the number entitled to vote, and it is scarcely likely that in a rude agricultural population like that of the Boers, who have, at present at any rate, no particular rival interests among themselves to guard, there would be any intense zeal in getting registered. At all events it can be proven that the proposed multiplier is too small, since in the northern districts, practically entirely populated by Boers, there are 12,592 burghers, whereas the total white population is estimated at 63,600, so that their burghers are scarcely one-sixth of the population instead of being three-eighths. Allowing even for the excess due to the fact that the total population is arrived at by estimate, and reducing this to only 50,000, the proper multiplier would be at least 4 instead of 2 2-3. This is confirmed fact that there are 1,384 burghers Johannesburg, which contains no less than 6,205 Boers. Applying this multiplier (4) to the whole number of burghers will give a Boer population of 120,000, of whom 30,000 will probably be boys and girls under fifteen, 46,000 women, and 44,000 men of burgher age—sixteen and upwards, of whom only two-thirds have been registered, even then a very high proportion. No less than 12,000 of these burghers exist in the small triangle at the south of the State in which more than 90 per cent. of the Uitlanders live.

How many are the Uitlanders? By first reducing the Boers to 80,000 and accepting the Transvaal estimate of 290,000 for the whole white population, the result is arrived at that there are 210,000 Uitlanders, against 80,000 Boers. We have already seen that these must be reduced by 40,000 for the extra number of Boers, and we have seen reason to suspect that the estimate is far above the reality. We can prove this in at least one case. The Transvaal Government estimates a white population of 80,750 in Johannesburg, whereas the actual count in 1896 gave only 50,907 whites, of whom 42,918 were Uitlanders, and it is notorious that the population has since then decreased no less than 800 houses remaining empty. It is probable, therefore, that we must remove at least one-sixth of the estimate of the white population made by the Government, which will then come to 240,000, half of whom will be Boers and the remainder Uitlanders, who thus in numbers exactly equal their opponents. But the distribution of the Uitlander population is of an altogether different kind from that of the Boers, which is, practically speaking, normal, with a few more grown-up women than men, and a quarter children. The Boers estimate about 160,000 males to 120,000 females; removing 60,000 from each for the Boer population, the proportion of males to females of the Uitlander population would be ten to six—a very probable proportion, as in Nevada in 1880 (a country under similar circumstances) the men were 67 per cent. of the population. Applying this relation to the Uitlander population, it would consist of 80,000 men and boys, against 49,000 women and girls. As regards the children, these formed in Johannesburg something like 14 per cent., so that it is probable that 20,000 of the Uitlanders are boys and girls, 30,000 women, and 70,000 men (of whom 54,000 would be British subjects). The proportion of women to men has its main significance in other directions, but it has also its bearings on the present discussion, since it is the invariable statistical note of a *floating* population. The proportion of Uitlander male adults to Boer male adults is consequently as 70 to 44, which confirms general impressions, and may serve as a sort of confirmation of the present rough estimate.

The practical question is, How many of the 70,000 Uitlanders will be entitled to vote under the new conditions, and in what constituencies could they exercise the franchise? If we join the three towns, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, and Wakkerstroom, these would form a triangle containing about 6,000 square miles, or one-twentieth of the whole surface of the country. Within this no less than 110,000 out of the 120,000 Uitlanders live and it at present returns it out of twenty-eight representatives to the Volksraad, while by President Kruger's newest proposals it would return sixteen out of thirty-six—nearly one half. Within this triangle, as has been before remarked, there are no less than 12,000 burghers, and it is scarcely likely that they would fail to obtain some of the seats within the triangle.

How many Uitlanders could obtain the franchise? It would depend upon their occupations. Wages are very high in the Transvaal, £20 a month being declared to be the minimum upon which a married man can exist, and this is confirmed by the fact that the average wages of nearly 10,000 employes of the Rand mines was £260 a year. It may be assumed that all the male Uitlanders actually occupied would come within the income limit of £100 per annum now fixed upon by President Kruger. We have a certain number of details which enable us to determine the occupation statistics of the Uitlanders, at any rate in Johannesburg. Unfortunately these do not distinguish whites and natives, but we can be tolerably certain that the 3,000 professional men were of the white class, who also included the 2,000 engaged in manufactures, 12,000 commercial men, and the 6,000 white labourers in the gold mines. The Present Help League in Johannesburg supports something like 1,500 destitutes, so that if we add about 1,000 domestic male servants, we account for the whole 2,000. Uitlander males in Johannesburg. Elsewhere one can only make rough estimates, but the following figures would probably come near the truth, considering the important place which Johannesburg takes in Uitlander occupations. There are not likely to be more than 1,000 professional men outside it; the white labour on the other mines probably would take up another 10,000; coal mines occupy another 500; manufactures probably 2,500, and commerce and transport 15,000, leaving about 15,000 males to be divided among paupers, domestic servants, and agriculture. It seems probable, therefore, that those to be entitled by their incomes to the suffrage will consist of 4,000 professional men, 27,000 commercials, 16,500 miners, and 4,500 manufacturers.

Altogether, therefore, it would seem that there are 52,000 male adult Uitlanders, of whom some 35,000 would be British subjects, who would be entitled to vote, if received *en bloc* and at once. We have, however, no right to assume that they would be registered with greater zeal than the Boers, since if the Uitlander registration agents increase the stringency, so will the Boers, who at present, as we have seen, only get on the Field Cornets' books to the extent of two-thirds. The Uitlander vote would thus number 35,000, against the Boer 30,000, though, as before remarked, the former would be all concentrated in the Potchefstroom-Pretoria-Wakkerstroom triangle, and at best could only win the sixteen seats incinded in that district.

But no one is suggesting that all Uitlanders shall be received at once into the bosom of the Transvaal Constitution, and it remains to guess—for we can do little more—how many of the 35,000 were in the country before 1893. We can only test this by actual counted numbers in the case of the miners who were in the Witwatersrand district in 1894 (5,363), and in 1898 (9,476); that is, they have more than doubled since 1893, and, considering their floating character and high mortality, it is unlikely that more than a quarter of the present miners have been on the spot since 1892. Of the whole mining population, therefore not more than about 4,000 would be at once entitled to the franchise under the seven years' limit, at most 14,000 professional men—the last to arrive at a mining station—not more than 10,000 commercials, and possibly 2,000 manufacturers, may be included in the Uitlander voting list, making 17,000 in all, of whom, in the same proportion as the Boers, only 12,000 will be registered—just exactly the same number of the Boers already on the Field Cornets' books in the Uitlander triangle. The first election on the new system seems likely to be a very close tussle for the representation of the triangle, but there is absolutely no possibility of the Uitlanders being able to carry their own candidate for the Presidency.

THE American Ambassador, Mr. Choate, speaking at the luncheon of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society's show held at Wolverhampton on July 26, said he had been handed a highly sealed and covered envelope which had upon it the motto "Blood is thicker than water." Above was a crown and beneath was the American Eagle with two flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The Earl of Dartmouth had taken him to the poultry tent to view the American Eagle, but he had found a game-cock instead. He thought that was the guise the bird took when provoked by too inquisitive strangers. He was prepared to believe, speaking of the two nations, that no question could ever arise between the two countries which could interrupt the constant peace which had held them together for the last eighty-five years. They would, he hoped, never leave each other in the lurch, and would cultivate the same spirit of civilisation, justice, and freedom, which was the real foundation of both Governments.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Cures all skin affections. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. PRICE, THE SET, 6s.; or, SOAP, 1s.; OINTMENT, 2s. 6d.; RESOLVENT, 2s. 6d. Postpaid by F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., U. S. A. How to Cure Humours, free.

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AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OFFICERS' MESSES, CLUBS, and HOTELS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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S. & H. HARRIS'S EBONITE BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL S&H WATERPROOF BLACKING

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.* Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

INCE & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.* PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co. *Valence* (Drôme, France).

Ideal Milk

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STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently, W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. Lanoline" Toilet Soap EVERY TABLET IS IN A BOX

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DIABETES FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. INZY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite transformed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains on my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. "EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poisons that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extirpated, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, in the same manner as the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk, as You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but stop, for I can cure you, don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Get at once to the Drug stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 75 Farringdon Street, London (late of Portsmouth), you should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Miss Ellen T. Bennett, one of Brooklyn's brightest and most talented young women, was the other day admitted to practise at the bar.

The world is getting easier for the women. They can buy everything cooked, everything ready-made, and men are becoming more subdued every day.

In Paris and other large towns in France female bootblacks are increasing in number. They wear a peculiar garb, not unlike that of Sisters of Mercy, which renders their appearance rather neat and attractive. Not a few of them attend their work with gloved hands.

One of the latest crazes in vogue this season has been the use of eye-glasses, not as a necessity, but as a help towards beautifying the wearer. Smoked glasses, so often worn at the seaside, have become quite a thing of the past, and instead the up-to-date girl has donned those which harmonise most perfectly with her eyes.

A statement has been made that the profession of hospital nurse is being overcrowded, but the "Hospital" declares that the assertion has no foundation. In some districts there are more nurses than are required in that particular district, but many other places are crying out for competent nurses and cannot get them.

The old-fashioned bride's bouquet is fast becoming a thing of the past, and nowadays at all smart functions shower bouquets are invariably used, and very pretty they are. Some are made with lovely drooping foliage, trailing on to the ground by the side of the bride, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more artistic and graceful.

In Germany, and also in Holland, girls are chosen in preference to young men in all employments in which they can be advantageously employed. At Munich many of the clerks at the banks and hotels are girls, and as cashiers and bookkeepers at restaurants and other houses of business they are well in evidence. Many women are also employed at railway stations as booking-office clerks.

With the new skirt Parisians have adopted a new gait, one that is supposed to display to the utmost the beauty of the clinging tunic and flower-like skirt. The walk is easy to copy, and much easier to exaggerate. One must walk slowly, take extremely short steps and spring well on the ball of the foot. The models who display the new gowns at the dressmakers have exaggerated this gait in the most ludicrous fashion.

A certain actress is reported to be haunted by a fly—not a real fly but a phantom one. It never leaves her for any length of time, but is usually buzzing about in the neighbourhood, landing now and then to tickle the lady's nose or kiss her lips. This ghostly bluebottle is, of course, invisible to everyone but the haunted actress. This story is an ingenious variation of the venerable "stolen diamonds" advertisement.

There are doubtless so many women that can and do keep a secret, that it is disagreeable to have to admit that a still greater proportion are not to be trusted. If it is any comfort to these to assert that the masculine mind is just as much inclined to blazon abroad all the gossip going, and tell, "in confidence" to others what has been told as a secret never to be divulged, then let the ladies who are fond of prattling, in artless manner, of all they have solemnly promised to keep secret take this comforting unction to their souls, for men are as little to be trusted with secrets as women. But after all, it depends altogether upon the individual man or woman.

Notice a couple of girls when they are introduced, or when they first meet at a ball or a tennis party, and see how coldly critical they look at each other, how insolently their eyes rove over every portion of their rival's dress. You can read in their faces the unspoken scorn as the result of their scrutiny. Observe the girl's disdain of the more admired among them. How exceedingly forward they think a pretty girl for attracting so much attention from the young men who cluster about her. How bold she is! how affected she is! and, oh, how plain she is! Sometimes, if they are smart, they will over-praise her enthusiastically; but the ruse is generally too transparent to deceive, and simply counts for what it is—a clever feint that won't do. It is quite a study, too, to watch the way in which girls shake hands, or take hands in the dances. The limp, cool, impertinent way in which they just touch palms, and let their arms fall paralysed, tells a volume to the onlooker.

Those scientific "kill-joys" who are always on the outlook for some new evil product of pleasure or civilisation have now discovered that women who play golf are in danger of "golfer's hand." One of these wiseacres writes:—If the fair devotee of golf stop long enough in her enthusiasm over the game to examine her hands she will be horrified. Golf is ruining them. They are no longer the firm, plump, shapely hands they were, for the straining grasp of the golf stick has caused them to become misshapen. If the golf girl will inspect her hands closely she will discover that, first of all, they have become enlarged. That is bad enough, but there is worse to follow. Not only have they spread, but the muscles of the fingers and back of the hand have become swollen and twisted out of their original form, and the veins stand out like the veins on an old woman's hand. The knuckles are enlarged, and the usually small bone at the wrist protrudes to nearly twice its normal size.

The great heat at home has led to some strange innovations. At the wedding of Lord Tullibardine a lady wore a back chiffon gown, cut low, back and front, like an evening bodice, and filled in with nothing more substantial than cream-coloured lace, rising to the height of an ordinary collar round the neck. The effect was rather curious, in broad daylight. Transparent sleeves have been worn during this torrid season, and very often the dress is cut away in a small V at the throat, and the space filled in with transparent lace and chiffon. But the deep square of the wedding garment above described is something absolutely new. It is doubtful if these transparent dresses are actually cooler than the opaque. The question was discussed the other day by some experts, and the general opinion seemed to be that even a dress of rather thick material is cooler in wear than a very thin diaphanous stuff that lets the sun burn the neck and arms. There is no doubt that the latter looks very much cooler, and it is equally certain that appearances go a very long way. The linen suits that look so enviably cool are by no means so in reality linen being a non-conductor; but if the wearer fancies that such a suit is cool, she will be less hot in it than she would feel in a gown of less inviting appearance.

Is crepe-de-chine cool? That is also a question. It is light, supple, and ideally soft. But it comes a long way behind muslin, chiffon, barege, and grenadine as being cool in wear. Grass lawn is almost cooler than any of these, when made up over muslin or chiffon, but then silk is usually chosen as a lining, and this makes all the difference. Silk is a non-conductor, and refuses to give egress to the heat of the body. The ideally cool gown would be grass lawn or canvas, made over underskirts of the same, and worn with openwork underclothing, so that the air could enter with as much freedom as might be compatible with duly covering the body. A grass lawn gown of open texture is made up over a batiste skirt, both being in the natural, undyed tint. The small frills round the skirt prevent it from clinging in to the wearer's heels, as is might otherwise do. Each frill is bordered with narrow black velvet, and the scallops up the front of the bodice have a similar binding, opening over a vest of folded lace like that which forms the yoke. The latter is bounded on every side with bands of finely tucked muslin. Another frock is white China silk embroidered in black on bodice and skirt and made up over frills of the same, each bordered with a trimming of black lace insertion. A Marie Antoinette fichu of finest cambric, the double frills bordered with lace like those on the skirt, is fastened to the left with a rosette of lace and chiffon, the lace black, the chiffon white. The yoke is lace with a high transparent collar, held upright by means of a piece of whalebone sewn horizontally at the back. The sleeves have bands of the black lace trimming, and are finished at the elbows with chiffon frills. This small, becoming hat is made of lace with strings and high folds of chiffon. The strings tie under the left ear in the fashionable manner.

One of the features of travelling, yachting, and seaside dresses is the quantity of stitching lavished on the costumes, generally in straight lines, but sometimes in little curves or trefoils. Much of the elaboration of frillery and ruchings disappears when the season is over, and a quieter taste supervenes. In all the newest gowns the shape of the shoulders and of the tops of the arms is accurately defined, the exceptions being those bodices on which epaulettes or ridges of tucks or stitching interrupt the outline. Sleeves are as tight as ever, and in this way are conductive to feeling not on the part of the wearer. Elbow sleeves have come in with the heat, but the long gloves that have to be worn with them are even hotter than length of sleeve. The bridesmaids at a great wedding this week solved the difficulty by wearing lace sleeves transparent from shoulder to elbow, there frilled with lace, and gloves of only eight-button length, which left the pretty, rounded elbows uncovered, and consequently cool in the crowded church. Out in the broiling sunshine, it was another matter, for what girl likes to have her elbows tanned or freckled?

Probably the coolest gown of all is one in thin homespun, or foule, lined with muslin of a light make, and of a mushroom tint, like that of the foule. A little white should be introduced for coolness of effect as in bands of stitched linen, or batiste, round the skirt and a white vest or chemisette should be in muslin, or striped gauze, one of the coolest of dress fabrics. Alpaca is cool, but the silk lining is antagonistic to this quality. It should have a lining of alpaca exactly similar in quality to that of the dress itself. But this adds to the weight, and it is possible to dispense with a complete lining throughout by trimming the skirt with narrow frills up to the line where the petticoats begin. A dark blue alpaca made on this principle, and turned back with white collar and revers, makes a very neat, cool, useful dress for everyday wear, whether in town or country, during the dead season, or for the country and seaside. Some of the lighter foulards are cool in wear, but they are rather dear in the best qualities, and the others are not good value. In many minor matters our English dress laws differ from those of Paris, capital of chiffonland as she undoubtedly is. Take the case of foulard. Over here we see it worn at weddings even by Duchesses, but there it is not considered good enough for an afternoon toilette, even when enriched with lace, and embellished with the orthodox amount of glitter. The new satin foulard is an exception, and it is one of the most costly of the season's dress materials, being a novelty, and also expensive to manufacture.

THE CZAREWITCH'S GOLDEN RULES.

REPORTED LEGACY TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The "New York Journal" has never yet been accused of want of enterprise. It announced in a recent number that almost the last act performed by the late Czarewitch was to appropriate 10,000 roubles for the publication of a set of rules and regulations for the benefit of consumptives. He called Naval Lieutenant G. A. Boissmann, his adjutant, to his bedside in the castle of Abbas Tuman, Caucasus, where he had been established for the last year. "George Alexandrovitch," he said, "send this paper to the Imperial Publication Office. Order one million copies to be printed and distributed among all the Governments of Russia. One shall be hung up in each town house, city hall, church, chapel, railway station, and in every other place of public resort, and the elders, councilmen, and hetmen must be asked to read the paper once a week to those unable to read themselves. In my cabinet you will find a draft for 10,000 roubles on the administrator of apanages in St. Petersburg. This, I am informed, will suffice for the printing. In my will I have set aside a sum that will pay for the publication of these rules in more permanent form—enamel on iron shields, but we can't wait for that. Delay may mean loss of life to many." If some minute tuberculosis bacilli crept into their systems while waiting upon me, or amusing me," he used to say, "they must be expelled by the quickest possible method."

Whether the above account of their origin is true or not, the rules themselves appear to be excellent. Here they are:

Remember that everything calculated to tax a person's physical strength beyond the average has a tendency to develop the seeds of consumption that may be in the system. If consumption has already begun its ravages each act of overstraining tends to increase the danger.

Remember that personal intercourse between consumptives and healthy people does more to spread the disease than any other agency.

Remember that squalid surroundings, narrow, dirty living rooms, hard labour, and cares generally have a tendency to develop consumption.

Remember that a husband inclining to consumption is very liable to become a physical wreck through marriage, while child bearing and other motherly duties may develop consumption in a girl having the seeds of tuberculosis in her system. If the disease has manifested itself before marriage marital relations will increase its ravages.

In nine cases out of ten the consumptive husband will make his wife a co-sufferer, and *vice versa*; very frequently the children are also affected, and sometimes the servants and others living in the family.

No consumptives should marry during the period when the lungs are affected.

Permission to marry should be withheld for two years after above symptoms have ceased.

Furthermore, each afflicted person should have his or her own bed, towels, knives, and forks, &c.

The body and other linen of the consumptive should not be put in the general wash unless previously disinfected. Disinfecting of his or her bed, bedrooms, clothes, books, &c., is likewise imperative once per week.

For a consumptive to neglect bodily cleanliness is nothing short of crime. Daily baths or washing from head to foot must never be dispensed with under any circumstances.

The home of a consumptive, be it ever so poor, should offer free access to light and air. The more sun the better. Persons forced to live with consumptives have their own way to protect themselves—by frequently washing and baths. Children of consumptives should be taught the virtue of cleanliness at the earliest possible moment.

If these measures are carried out in all particulars, the consumptive husband or wife will be largely benefited in body and mind, and several years will be added to their lives, while their children, servants, and companions will be safe-guarded against infection as far as that is possible.

How is it that the "New York Journal" is the only paper to publish this news?

"VINO LEONINO DI SUA SANTITA."

THE POPE'S SPECIAL BRAND OF WINE.

The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" gives the following, concerning the Pope's experiments as a wine grower: Several years ago he took a special interest in the manufacture of wine from grapes grown in the Vatican garden. The wine, it seems, has a special flavour, though it is not known whether the Pontiff himself prefers it to the Bordeaux and Frascati which he usually drinks at meals. The flavour of the wine, however, is a secondary consideration. A number of specalators, among whom are said to be several influential personages of the Papal Court, recently approached the Pope and proposed that his wine should be sent next year to the Paris Exhibition, elegantly bottled and labelled "Vino Leonino di Sua Santita, nel XXI. anno del suo regno" (Leonine wine of His Holiness, in the twenty-first year of his reign). At the same time it was proposed to organise a company privileged to make the same kind of wine, if not with grapes grown in the Vatican garden, at least with a similar process. The company would be able, it was calculated, to guarantee the Vatican an annual income almost equal to that derived from the Peter's Pence Fund. The Pope is said to have refused the proposal with disdain, in spite of the suggestion that the transaction would have been "for the good of the Holy Roman Church." A few days ago, it is said, when walking in the vineyard of the Vatican garden, the Pope met the gardener, who, as etiquette requires, fell on his knees before the Pontiff. The Pope, placing his hand on the gardener's head, said: "Giovanni, do you know that these wines are worth millions, and that you and I are thought blameworthy because we keep them for ourselves?"

It is now decided that the Dera Ghazi Khan garrison is to be replaced by two squadrons, the remaining wing being [illegible] before by a regiment stationed at Mooltan [illegible] Punjab Cavalry thus released will go to [illegible]-Kuram force and the 2nd Bengal Lancers to Jullundur.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

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NOTICES.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

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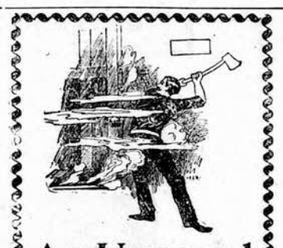

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is maintained between the healing forces of Nature and the inroads of a hurt, cut, burn or bruise, until the pain has been removed. A hurt of any kind heals quicker if the pain is soothed. The torture of the pain produces inflammation, which retards healing. The instant application of

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It can be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders all over the civilised world.

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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Savanyrojal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

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From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India, If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 2/-, post free, from BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 19, Wool Exchange, London, England. Agents Wanted.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MOLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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The effect of this [illegible] Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above disease with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

. . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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Medecin en chef
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HAVE you heard of the NEW DISCOVERY ?
No, what is it ?
TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES,
With all the Latest Improvements.
Simple to work, Elegant in Design, Strong and Durable.
The Days of the Old Sewing Machines are done.
Progress is the order of the day.
The TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES give three kinds of Stitch :—

Lock Stitch.
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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,
KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN. CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER. IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
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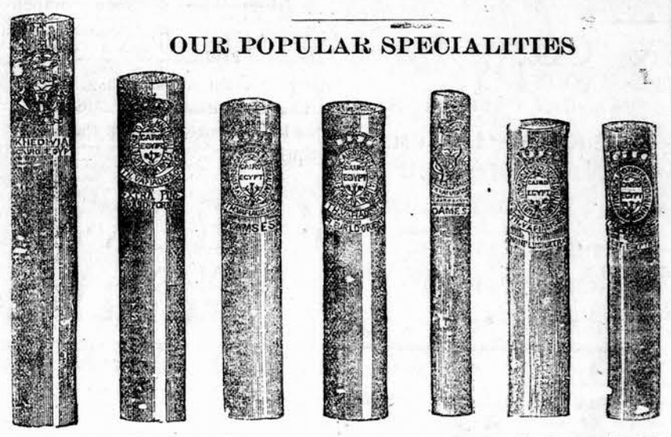

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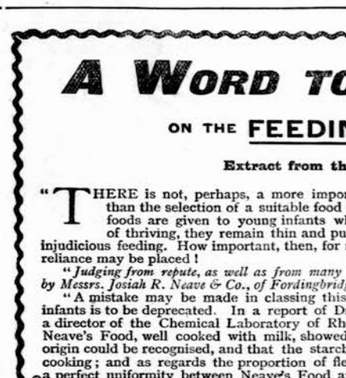

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